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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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CITY ITEMS.

Graduated

At Duff's Mercantile College, Pittsburgh:
Luther S. Dickey, Tarentum, Pa.
James M. Watt, Indiana, Pa.
Robert Ash, Mount Vernon, Ohio.
Jacob Ash, Mount Vernon, Ohio.
T. H. Moler, Erie City, Pa.
Andrew Paul, Beckman, Pa.
Charles H. Hull, Mount Gilead, Ohio.
Elmore A. Barnes, Rochester, Pa.
Benjamin H. Linton, La Grane, Ohio.
Wm. P. Gault, New Concord, Ohio.
A. R. Collins, Greenburgh, Pa.
George H. Lybarger, Monroe Mills, Ohio.
D. Irwin Myers, Indiana, Pa.
James W. Pennel, New Alexandria, Ohio.
Max Koch, Alliance, Ohio.
Samuel Creelman, Wilkinsburgh, Pa.
Samuel S. McNaughton, Little Rock, Ark.
Robert Swartwout, New York City, N. Y.
Samuel C. Keiber, Freeport, Pa.
John A. Nichol, Bridgeport, Ohio.
J. G. Dorning, Maple Grove, Pa.
G. S. Fenny, Wheeling, West Virginia.

All of whom passed the usual searching examination of the College satisfactorily, and who will, no doubt, hereafter distinguish themselves by an honorable proficiency in business. Each graduate was awarded the beautiful diploma of the College, as a credential of his proficiency, of his industry, and of his exemplary deportment during his course of study.

What the Illustrious Abernethy Said.

"Well, sir, what's the matter," said Abernethy, the great English surgeon, to a cadaverous-looking patient, who had called to consult him. "Oh, nothing serious," was the reply, my stomach and liver are out of order, that's all." "Do you call that nothing serious?" said Abernethy; "I tell you, sir, that when these two organs are out of order, as you call it, there's not a square inch of the body that is not more or less diseased, nor a drop of blood in it that is in a healthful condition." Nothing can be more true; therefore it is of the very highest importance to keep the stomach and liver in a vigorous condition. If the one is weak and the other irregular in its action, tone and control them with Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters—the most genial vegetable Restorative and Alternative that has ever been administered as a cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Disease. It is recommended by distinguished surgeons and physicians of the United States Army, by officers of the army and navy, by our first authors, by eminent clergymen—in fact, by thousands of the most intelligent of every class, as an unequalled protective against epidemic and malarious diseases, and as a perfectly innocuous, but at the same time powerful, invigorant and alterative.

Hostetter's Bitters

Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

Fall and Winter Goods.

It is with great pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the superb stock of Fall and Winter Goods just received by Mr. John Weier, Merchant Tailor, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock embraces some of the most beautiful Cloths, Cassimeres, Overcoatings and Vestings ever brought to the western market. His assortment of Furnishing Goods, comprising Shirts, Drawers, Collars Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c., cannot be surpassed east or west. A large stock of ready made Pants, Coats, Vests and Overcoats, will also be found at his establishment. Persons in want of any thing in the clothing line should not fail to give Mr. Weier a call.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,

Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's near the Water Works Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 75 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after it is put on.

Sweet-Lips.

Is the pretty name of the princess in the fairy tale, and every lady may be a Princess Sweet-lips, if she chooses to use the fragrance breathing Sozodont. This rare essence of innumerable aromatic herbs, removes every blemish from the teeth, gives a blush-rose tinge to the gums, and renders the mouth as pure and fresh as an infant.

The Two Skating Parks

Will be crowded to-day by a bright and merry throng, and the skating will be elegant. Provide your little folks with a pair of skates selected from the elegant stock to be found at James Bown's, No. 136 Wood street. He has all of the latest improved patterns. Call and see them.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop.

Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line, at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM FORREST.

Closing Out

All our stock of winter dress goods, shawls, blankets flannels, &c., at a still further reduction on former prices. Remember, we are now on the north east corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO

French Merinos,

A good, heavy, real double twilled French merino for one dollar; it is a bargain. Remember, it is to be had only on the north east corner of Fourth and Market streets.

George Beaven

Is prepared to sell all kinds of Canned Fruits, as cheap and as good as any House west of the mountains. No. 112 Federal street Allegheny City.

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Delaines and Amures,

A nice assortment just opened, on the north east corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Good Moral.

"A stitch in time saves nine,"—but McClintock's shoes are all warranted and repaired free. 92 Federal street.

Blankets and Flannels,

Cheap, at the great closing out sale at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Cloaks, Sacques, Basques, &c.,

Selling at less than cost, at Barker & Co.'s 59 Market street.

McClintock,

92 Federal street, is selling Boots and Shoes 10 per cent less than any other house in the two cities.

92 Federal Street,

92 Federal street; 92 Federal street. McClintock's Shoe House, 92 Federal street.

McClintock,

92 Federal street, Allegheny, is selling Boots and Shoes exclusively for cash.

Love's

Dry Goods Store is on the north east corner of Fourth and Market streets.

McClintock's,

92 Federal street, is selling off at prices which will astonish all beholders.

Dress Goods,

Cheap, at the great closing out sale of Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

The Great

Closing out sale of dry goods at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Remember,

The great final sale at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

McClintock,

92 Federal street, is selling Ladies' Polish Tipt Boots for $2,50.

Be Sure

And examine the Boots and Shoes at 92 Federal street.

Skates! Skates!! Skates!!!

All varieties, at James Bown's, No. 136 Wood street.

Sawyer's Bayberry Soap

Is nice—try it. Only thirty cents a cake.

——A new sect has recently sprung up in Germany under the name of "Cogitants." They have also established a magazine, which bears the following motto: "Our knowledge is our faith; our dignity is our morality; our worship is life; and our religion is—our secret."

——According to reports from Arkansas there is at present only one clergyman of the Episcopal Church in the active discharge of his duties in the whole of the State.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Southern General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the late Confederate States, met at Macon, Georgia, December 14th. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. J. S. Wilson, of Atlanta, in which he advocated the establishment of a Presbyterian Church in the South, entirely disconnected from the Church North. We find quite a lengthy report of the proceedings in the *Observer*, from which we gather mainly some items of general interest. The attendance at the opening of the session was rather meagre, others came in the succeeding days, but the highest number present at any time was forty-three ministers and twenty elders. The Rev. Dr. George Howe, of Columbia, South Carolina, was elected Moderator, and Rev. H. G. Hill, temporary Clerk, Rev. Dr. S. R. Wilson, of Augusta, Georgia, was elected stated Clerk, and the Rev. Dr. William Brown, of Richmond, Virginia, permanent Clerk. The leading members of the Assembly appeared to be Dr. J. Leighton Wilson, Dr. Nall, of Alabama, Dr. E. Baird, of Mississippi, Dr. Kirkpatrick, of North Carolina, Dr. Fred. A. Ross, Dr. Jacob E. Mitchell, and Rev. Dr. Smyth, of Charleston. Rev. R. Morrison, of the Presbytery of Louisville, was present on behalf of the "Kentucky Board of Aid for Presbyterian Pastors in the South," to ask the co-operation of the Assembly. Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, transmitted a report on a new Hymn Book, in which he stated the revised copy of the book had been destroyed at Charleston in May last, and suggested the appointment of a new committee. While the report was pending it was suggested and urged that a tune book should also be prepared by the same committee. The report of the Committee on Foreign Missions conveyed but little information in regard to the missionaries employed by the Board. Six thousand dollars was asked for the support of the Indian Mission. The report on Domestic Missions was mainly made up of suggestions relating to the direct teaching of individuals, the building up of feeble, crippled and broken down churches, and the instruction of the blacks. For the relief of feeble churches the system of the Free Church of Scotland was recommended. The speeches following the presentation of these reports were of the most doleful character. Dr. Ross referring to the defunct Confederacy, we suppose, urged submission to the dispensation of Providence, not only—to quote—"because it is of God, and what we cannot help, but to feel like Job, 'The Lord gave, the Lord hath taken away,'" what then?—"I cannot help myself under his sovereignty? No sir, but 'blessed be the name of the Lord.'" He also remarked that "whatever we may feel in regard to the agency he has been pleased to employ, it is only a rod and a staff in the hand of God to punish us." He then proceeds to show the reason why the rebels did not succeed, because they lived to make money to buy slaves, to make cotton to buy servants to make cotton, and the proceeds were spent "in the usual indulgences and refinements of pleasure." The Committee on Publication reported the destruction of the office and all its contents, including the books. It was urged to secure the publications specially adapted to their people, and not trust to denominations in other sections. The report on Theological Seminaries showed a sad state of affairs in regard to finances. The most interesting, and one might say amusing discussion, was to find a name for this Southern wing of the Presbyterian Church, as it seems quite evident from the belligerent tone of the Assembly, that a Union with the North is not seriously thought of at the present, if indeed ever. It was proposed to call the body the "Reformed Presbyterian Church," the "Free Presbyterian Church," the "Constitutional Presbyterian Church." Dr. Ross proposed "The Presbyterian Church South;" the Rev. John Miller proposed "The General Assembly of Presbyteries of the United States;" Dr. Kirkpatrick proposed "The Second General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church." The name finally chosen was "The Presbyterian General Assembly in the United States." The Assembly adjourned after a few days' session, to meet next year at Memphis, Tennessee. The *Presbyterian* thinks that in view of their independent stand, they will surely not presume to appeal for aid from those from whom they have separated; and it would be ungracious in them to ask help to build up a schismatical organization.

——It is gratifying to note how generally the "Week of Prayer" recommended by the Evangelical Alliance, is to be observed, commencing yesterday, throughout the country. Doubtless much good will be done, and its observance will tend to increase the spirit of union already leavening the various Evangelical Churches of the Protestant denominations in this country. It is also one of the progressive signs of the age, tending to hasten the long desired aer when the watchmen will see "eye to eye" on the walls of Zion. In connection with the services of the "Week of Prayer," the Methodists inaugurated yesterday the services of (this) the Centennary year, of the introduction of Methodism into this country.

——Some idea of the massive proportions of the Methodist Book Concern at New York, may be ascertained from the fact that from the year 1836 to 1860—the former being the year when the Concern was destroyed by fire—the following disbursements have been made *outside* of the business of the Concern. Dividends to Annual Conferences $305,457,00; amount transferred to the Cincinnati Book Concern by order of the General Conference in 1840, $105,103,56; paid expenses of Delegates, etc., $8,081,00; paid debts of local newspapers $27,117,31; paid sundry other bills, by order of the General Conference $12,004 72; paid salaries of Bishops and traveling expenses $189,328,66—making a total of $638,002 92. Since that report was made the Book Concern has paid on the salaries and expenses of Bishops, to the widows of Bishops, or General Conference expenses, and on dividends to Conferences $135,176 59. In addition it paid the claims of the Church, South, and the cost of their settlement, to the amount of $274,421 72, making a grand total of $1,047,600 50.

——The New York *Observer* claims to be the first paper to introduce into its columns the Department of religious intelligence for the various christian denominations. Without questioning the claim we think the department of the paper is well conducted and evinces a liberality to the different sects that is truly catholic.

——The bran new crozier of Bishop Conroy, of Albany, New York, is about four feet long, gold gilt, with most elaborate finish. The episcopal ring is of massive gold, with a large saphire in the centre, costing alone, the sum of $1,000. This is surrounded by a circle of diamonds.

——It is said a new Congregational Church is likely to be organized in New York city, chiefly out of the Independent Methodist Congregation, recently under the care of Prof. Mattison, who has returned to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

——A correspondent of the American Presbyterian writes from Elmira, N. Y., over three hundred rise in some meetings for prayer, and the number of conversions among young men is truly wonderful.

——The Christian *Register* (Unitarian) thinks that Bishop Potter's condemnation of hopertic singing is just and the whole thing has become a scandal and it was time it was suppressed.

LATE OIL INTELLIGENCE.

BIG STRIKE ON CHERRY RUN.

On Wednesday last an attempt was made to remove the sucker rods from a well recently struck on the Smith Farm, on Cherry Run, about a mile up the creek. The last two or three joints of the rods were blown out with great force; and the pressure of gas was so great that it was necessary to chain down the tubing. Arrangements were speedily made for receiving the oil, which soon began to flow at the rate of a barrel in four minutes, and kept on flowing all night and the next day till our informant left. It is rated at 350 or 400 barrels of oil a day,—some say 500 or more. The oil is of 43 degrees gravity. The well was sunk into the third sand rock at a depth of about 525 feet.

This well is owned by Martin Connolly, Jake Hill, Munhall and Mawhinney of this city and Messrs. Phillips and Vanansdale of Oil City. The strike has occasioned considerable excitement on Cherry Run, and those owning interests in that locality are in much better spirits.

ANOTHER STRIKE REPORTED.

Intelligence was received on Saturday of a very handsome strike having been made on a small stream near Dennis Run. We are without particulars, but rumor puts it down as a five hundred barrel well. It is also reported that a well belonging to the Dennis Run and West Hickory Oil Company has increased from one hundred to three hundred barrels per day.

The most promising field for remunerative oil operations is at Tidioute. The famous region of Dennis Run is at this place. The wells on Dennis Run is at this place. The wells on Dennis Run all strike oil at the depth of two hundred and forty feet. Every well on the run, which has been put down to the proper depth, has struck oil in paying quantities. The wells on this land are producing from thirty to three hundred barrels each.

PRODUCTION OF OIL ON PITHOLE.

Concerning the yield of oil it may be remarked that the wells produce daily about 5,800 barrels; this is the most usual and reasonable estimate of the Pithole Creek production, and may be relied on as near the truth. Some wells, it is true, have failed, yet others have been produced that have, in the opinion of the best business men kept up the quantity about the same as formerly. The amount of oil produced by the main wells, has so often been quoted by the press that I will not in this communication state them. I will only allude to one or two wells which are of the last lot of flowing wells and which are over two months old. No. 54 or the "Poole Well" yields about 700 barrels per day—this, of course, is the great well of Pithole.

The Fisher Well, (No. 110) yields about 400 barrels. No. 143 Holmden Farm is quoted at 600 barrels. Nos. 50, 51 and 58 Holmden Farm are now testing and promise fair. No. 173 Morey Farm, is reported by the Superintendent, Mr. Filsted, as pumping and flowing alternately, and bids fair to prove a flowing well of the first class.—*Pithole Letter.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The substance of the oil news for the week ending January 3d, given by the Reno *Times* is as follows:

The late freshets have made river transportation lively, but wagoning has been wretched. There is, therefore, a large quantity of oil in the tanks, but no sale on account of no way of getting to market. The amount of it on Oil Creek is estimated at 40,000 barrels. The prices for crude are 7,25@7,50 at Reno, and 4,50 to 5,00 at the Pithole wells.

Near Reno, the only thing now is the increase of the Cackawanna well to 20 barrels a day; and the steps taken by the Reno Company for the immediate sinking of fifty new wells.

The Eureka well, 1½ miles from Titusville, pumps 35 barrels, and is the only producing well as yet on Church Run.

On the land of the Parker Petroleum Company, a new well recently struck, is pumping 15 barrels. The oil produced upon these flats commands fifty cents per barrel more than the Pithole oil when delivered at the Titusville market, owing to its greater density. About 64 holes have been sunk on Watson Flats, only 5 of which are now producing. On the north side of the creek 44 wells have been sunk, and five of these have been worked. The oil produced is about 20 barrels daily.

The Miller Farm, one mile above Shaffer, is growing to be a large village, owing to the plank road and oil-transporting pipe from Pithole which here intersect the Oil Creek Railroad. Some efforts are being made to resuscitate old wells in that vicinity.

Shaffer, since the fire, threatens to move up to Miller Farm.

On Bennehoff Run, the following statement of 1585 barrels total of oil product is given, from which the usual 25 per cent. must be deducted, leaving about 1,200 barrels:

	Per day, bbls.
No. 19, pumping and flowing	30
Story Well, flowing	60
Spencer Well, flowing	100
Philadelphia Well, flowing	90
California, " "	60
Runcle, " "	200
Western Union Telegraph Wells, flowing	250
Lady Herman Well flowing	75
O. M. Beeen, " "	120
Wm. Clark " "	120
Getty " "	150
Harkins " "	110
Boundbrook " "	150
Codington " "	100

The Stevenson Farm at Petroleum Centre, joins the territory of the Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company, and is the point of new interest lately.

The Ocean Well, No. 22, struck on the first of September last, and is now flowing about 300 barrels.

The Artic, of No. 21, commenced flowing about November 28th, and is now producing about 300 barrels.

No. 27 struck on the 15th of the same month and flows now 250 barrels per day, with lower valve still in.

No. 20 pumping and flowing about three weeks, produces about 200 barrels.

No. 12 pumps 60 barrels.

No. 13 is pumping 30 barrels.

No 19 is supposed to yield about twenty barrels.

Thirty-six new wells have recently been sunk to a greater or less depth, and not one of which has yet been abandoned.

The density of the oil produced on this farm is from 45 to 48, and sold at $8.00 per barrel. The cost of sinking a well here is about $4,000, exclusive of the price of lease. This company now refuses to sell any leases, but they may be obtained on the adjoining tract of the Bennehoff Company.

The M'Clintock Farm has 37 producing wells. No. 212 tubed on Christmas day, pumps and flows about 50 barrels, and promises to reach 150 or 200 barrels. Density of the oil, 43 degrees. 40 new wells will be tested within thirty days. So far no unproductive holes. Leases at $1,000 to $3,000. The Company's half of the oil so far is 500 barrels daily. Their shaft has reached a depth of 75 feet. It is about 10x15. The work is delayed for want of machinery.

The Tarr Farm is the only locality where casing has been generally used in the wells. It was done here by mutual agreement; the land interest bearing half of the expense. The old holes were stopped with seed bags, and this, with the insertion of artesian pipe outside of the ordinary tubing to sufficient depth to prevent the entrance of surface water, has had the effect to revive some old wells. Amongst those thus improved on the Blood Farm are the Maple Grove Well, now pumping 60 bbls., the Painter 60 bbls, the Collier 30 bbls., and the Welkins 30 bbls. All these except the first were previously exhausted.

On the Tarr Farm the Cornwall well has been cased, the Sterling well likewise, and is now pumping sixty barrels daily. The Pratt and Sherman well, which is a year old, is now pumping fifty barrels daily. The Crouch well pumping fifty to sixty barrels—cased. The old and noted Phillips and Woodford wells have likewise been cased. These two wells were always connected, and the proprietors, it is said, were ever troubled on his account until both were cased.

The Bennett well, reached oil one month since, and is now pumping sixty barrels. The T. J. Duff & Co's well is pumping sixty barrels. The lease given obliges the lessees to case in a reasonable time.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The people of Huntingdon county are agitating for a railroad from Newry to Pattonsville. It would be a branch road connecting with the Pennsylvania road, and would pass through that part of the county known as Morrison's Cove.

The U. S. *Railroad and Mining Register* suggests the opening of a new railroad route starting from a point on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, and passing on the south side of Harrisburg to an eligible site for a railroad bridge across the Susquehanna; thence up the Yellow Breeches creek, through and near a series of iron ore deposits opened at intervals along the foot of the South Mountain; thence across the route of the Cumberland Valley Railroad in the vicinity of Shippensburg; thence west to the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, on the waters of Bloody Run; and thence on, via Bedford, to a connection with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad on Wills creek, twelve miles from Cumberland.

The Des Moines *Register* says that an organization has been completed in that city for the construction of a railroad from Des Moines to Council Bluffs, to connect at the latter point with the Union Pacific Railroad. The name of the corporation is to be the "The Iowa Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company." The following named gentlemen were elected Directors, viz: B. F. Allen, P. M. Casady, F. W. Palmer, J. M. Tuttle, T. K. Brooks, Hoyt Sherman, C. C. Cole, Geo. G. Wright, F. R. West, S. F. Spofford. At a meeting of the Directors, the following named gentlemen were elected as officers of the company, viz: P. M. Casady, Secretary, F. R. West, Treasurer. The most energetic measures will be taken to push this enterprise to a completion.

It is authoritively stated that State Senator Morrow B. Lowry has closed a contract with the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, by which the latter company agree to furnish $500,000 to build the road from Erie to Milltown equip and put in running order before the close of the year 1866, for which they are to receive 55 per cent. of the earnings and allow the control and management of the road to remain in the hands of the original owners, or Erie parties; and that the road is not to be operated detrimental to the interests of Erie.

THE Davenport *Gazette* learns that the Northern Line Packet Company are preparing for the next season's freight business on an extensive scale. They are building barges to carry grain in bulk, and also cars for their exclusive use, to be run over the railroad from Montrose to Keokuk, when the river is too low to cross the rapids.

A CONSTRUCTION train was put upon the Reno, Oil Creek and Pithole Railroad during last week. The work is progressing favorably. A large number of graders are being discharged, their services being no longer required. The grading upon the upper portion of the line is not all done, but there is not enough to employ the entire force

VERY LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

Our Special Dispatches

FROM WASHINGTON.

CARD FROM JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

SENATOR SUMNER AND THE PRESIDENT.

Influence of Patronage in Congress.

GEN. THOMAS AND BISHOP WILMER.

SCATHING REBUKE OF THE BISHOP'S COURSE.

Reconstruction Committee in Session.

Report on Freedmen's Affairs.

THE ANDERSONVILLE PRISON.

REPORTS FROM THE RIO GRANDE DISCREDITED.

Desertions from the Army and Navy.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 7, 1866.

CARD FROM JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

John Minor Botts has come out in a card denying that he has sought to prevent the admission of the Virginia Members. He says: I have maintained that every Representative constitutionally elected, who was prepared to comply with the requisitions of the Constitution and laws was as fully entitled to take his seat as any of those now occupying seats in either House. To have taken any other ground would have been to admit that the States lately in rebellion had been out of the Union and consequently that secession was lawful and constitutional, a position that nobody will suspect me of occupying.

SENATOR SUMNER AND THE PRESIDENT.

The story of an attempt to remove Senator Sumner's appointee, Mr. Palfry, from the post-office is entirely unfounded. Nothing of the sort was ever proposed, either at the White House or Postoffice Department. Mr. Sumner is among those who hold that a breach with the President is neither necessary nor probable. He has expressed this opinion since his late interview with Horace Greeley, immediately after that gentleman had returned from his interview with the President. It is understood that the President expressed to Mr. Greely his desire to avoid any rupture with the party.

RECONSTRUCTION SPEECHES READY.

No less than fourteen names are already down on the Speaker's list for elaborate hour speeches in the Committee of the Whole, on Reconstruction. Among these are Boutwell, Dawson, Conkling, Schofield, Voorhees and Schellabarger.

EXECUTIVE INFLUENCE IN CONGRESS.

Members of the Cabinet emphatically deny that the President has issued any orders stopping appointments upon the recommendation of Congress, or that either he or they have proposed chastising Congressmen who ask for Executive patronage as to their intended policy. At the same time it is undeniable that they seem to look forward to a possible contingency in which they might regard such a mode of exerting influence as proper. The President recently said to a conservative New England Senator that the only mistake he had thus far made in his administration, was in sending General Carl Schurz to the South to investigate matters for him.

NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

During the week ending to-day, two million, seven hundred and twenty-three thousand, four hundred and ten dollars in National Bank currency were issued to the banks. The total now in circulation is upwards of two hundred and forty millions.

GEN. THOMAS AND THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN ALABAMA.

The following pungent Invasion of Southwestern theology has just been promulgated by Major General Thomas: Armed resistance to the United States having been put down, the President, on the 25th day of May last, issued his Proclamation of Amnesty, declaring that armed resistance having ceased in all quarters, he invited all the States in rebellion to reconstruct, and restore civil authority, thus proclaiming the magnanimity of our Government towards all, no matter how criminal, or how deserving of punishment. Alarmed at this iminent and impending peril to the cause in which he had embarked, with all his heart and mind, and desiring to check, if possible, the spread of popular approbation, and grateful appreciation of the magnanimous policy of the President in his efforts to bring the people of the United Sattes to their former friendly and national relations with one another, an individual styling himself Bishop of Alabama, forgetting his mission to preach "Peace on Earth, and Good Will towards Man," and being animated with the same spirit which, through temptation beguiled the mother of man to the commission of the first evil, thereby entailing eternal toil and trouble on earth, issued from behind the shield of his office, his manifest of the 2d of June last to the clergy of the Episcopal Church of Alabama, directing them to omit the usual customary prayer for the President of the United States, and all others in authority until the troops of the United States had been removed from the limits of the State of Alabama, cunningly justifying the treasonable cause by plausibly presenting to the minds of the people that civil authority not having yet been restored in Alabama, there was no occasion for the use of prayer, as such prayer was intended for the civil authority alone, and as the military was the only authority in Alabama, it was manifestly improper to pray for the continuance of military rule. This man, in his position as a teacher of religion, charity and good-fellowship with his brothers, whose paramount duty as such should have been characterized by frankness and freedom from all cunning, thus took advantage of the sanctity of his position to mislead the minds of those who naturally regarded him as a teacher in whom they could trust, and attempted to lead them back into the labyrinth of treason. For the covert and cunning act he was deprived of the privilege of citizenship in so far as the right to officiate as minister of the Gospel because it was evident he could not be trusted to officiate, and confine his teachings to matters of Religion. In fact that Religious matters were but a secondary consideration on his mind, he having taken an early opportunity to subvert the church to the justification of his treasonable sentiments; and it is, moreover, manifest that so far from entertaining the same political views as Bishop Wilmer, the people of Alabama are honestly endeavoring to restore the civil authority in that State in conformity to the requirements of the Constitution of the United States, and to repudiate the acts of hostility during the past four years, and have accepted with a loyal and becoming spirit the magnanimous terms offered by the President, therefore the restrictions heretofore imposed upon the Episcopal clergy of Alabama are hereby removed, and Bishop Wilmer is left to that remorse of conscience consequent to the exposure and failure of the diabolical schemes of designing and corrupt minds.

By command of Major General THOMAS,
WM. D. WHIPPLE, A. A. G.

THE TENNESSEE DELEGATION AGAIN.

It is proposed next week to introduce in the Senate, a resolution discharging the Reconstruction Committee from the consideration of the credentials of the Tennessee Senators, and referring them to the Judiciary Committee. The friends of the motion say they can count twenty-four votes in its favor out of the forty-nine members who compose the Senate.

RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The joint Reconstruction Committee met yesterday in the room of the Senate Pacific Railroad Committee. All the members were present except Bingham, of Ohio, and Grider, of Kentucky. They passed a resolution that their proceedings should be kept secret, and did nothing more but indulge in a general conversation which developed decidedly radical ideas, and adjourn over to Tuesday next. Indications to-day are more hopeful as to the presentation of a firm front by the Unionists in both House and Senate on the subject of treating Tennessee just like the other rebel States.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS.

An officer of the Freedmen's Bureau who was recently sent by General Howard to investigate matters pertaining to freedmen's affairs in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, has just reported to the Bureau the result of his observations in those States. He says that although much opposition is manifested towards the free labor system, as a general rule men of intelligence in the two first-named States express their determination to co-operate with the Freedmen's Bureau in its efforts to elevate the condition of the negro, and in restoring and preserving harmony between the two races.

In Florida the same good feeling does not seem to exist, a number of the whites having notified General Foster by letter that unless they were allowed to whip and shoot negroes whenever it suited their fancy, they would leave the State. Their request not being acceded to, large numbers of the planters are emigrating to Texas, where they hope to enjoy unrestricted liberty in the exercise of their humanizing efforts in behalf of the African.

THE ANDERSONVILLE PRISON.

The same officer in the course of his tour visited Andersonville, where he found a small garrison of colored troops guarding the stockade, which still remains standing, notwithstanding the threats of the rebel soldiers to burn it. The cemetery is also in good condition and under charge of a staunch Georgian Unionist, who was for several months imprisoned by the rebel authorities for his loyalty.

TREASURY DISBURSEMENTS.

The disbursements and transfers by the Treasury Department last week, amounted to eleven million five hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars.

OFFICERS OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU

The War Department, yesterday issued an order, directing twenty-five officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps, to immediately report in person to Major General Baird, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen for Louisiana, for assignment to duty in said Bureau, to replace officers now serving on such duty, whose services may be needed with their companies or regiments, or whose commands may be mustered out.

SURGEONS MUSTERED OUT.

Another muster out of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers, was ordered yesterday by the War Department. Among the number are Surgeons Alonzo, J. Phillips, of Ohio, and Assistant Surgeon John McGier, of Pennsylvania.

TREASURY REDEMPTIONS.

There was redeemed last week, at the Treasury, over $1,500,000; in Legal Tender Notes; $297,610 in Gold Certificates, $295,848 in Fractional Currency, and $499 Certificates of Indebtedness.

LANDS FOR THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The President yesterday issued the patent granting forty-five thousand acres of land to the Central Pacific Railroad.

REPORTS FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The French Legation here scout the story telegraphed over the country from New Orleans that the Liberal army is about to be reinforced by a division of American veteran troops recruited from our army on the Rio Grande. The Mexican Legation, on the other hand, whether they credit the rumor or not, will not say they don't believe it. The friends of the Mexican Government pronounce the whole story a ruse to help the sale of the Mexican loan, which is dragging rather heavily on the market.

DESERTERS.

Deserters from the regular army during the past two or three months have been unusally numerous, and in excess of the number received into its rank by recruiting. As a general rule about two thirds of the men enlisted since the close of the war, deserted after receiving their first payment, and the remaining third after the second payment, and this state of affairs is owing principally to the lack of discipline for which the officers are responsible.

It is an acknowledged fact that many of the three months volunteer regiments, raised at a moments notice, at the beginning of the war, were better disciplined organizations than some of the regular regiments now are. The navy is also losing largely from this cause. A few days ago, seventeen privates and one corporal of the Marine Corps, stationed at this point, deserted, after receiving their pay.

PERSONAL.

Capt. Richard Meade, of the Navy, a brother of General Meade, who, it will be remembered, was court martialed and suspended for two years, for losing the San Jacinto, and who has been importuning the Navy Department for a revocation of his sentence, was the initiating cause of the late order from the Department, prohibiting Naval officers from visiting Washington without first obtaining the consent of the Secretary.

Major General Torbet, of cavalry fame, is to be married shortly to a wealthy lady in Milford, Delaware.

Samuel Wilkison, formerly of the New York *Tribune*, and author of the "National Debt a National Blessing," has been elected Secretary of the American Home Labor League Headquarters at Philadelphia.

Most of the Congressmen have returned, and both Houses will be pretty full to-morrow.

There is not a particle of foundation for the report that Chief Justice Chase asked for the pardon of young Ketchum. He has neither expressed directly nor indirectly any wish in the premises.

Gen. R. Clay Crawford, who is said to be advancing to the aid of the Mexican Liberals at the head of an American division recruited in Texas, is a citizen of Tennessee, and was a year or two ago dismissed from the service by court martial for stealing money from a bank in Rogersville. He was appointed to West Point originally by Andrew Johnson, then a member of Congress from Tennessee, but was dismissed before he had completed his course. He was one of Walker's fillibusters, and at the outbreak of the war was an inmate of the Virginia penitentiary. Subsequently he was made a Captain in Tennessee, and procured a fraudulent appointment as Colonel of a negro regiment. It is not believed here that he can have raised a man for any service, Liberal or Imperial.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

MURDER OF AN AGED WOMAN.

Fire in the Coal Sheds Still Burning.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—The murder of a Miss Watt in Germantown to-day, causes great excitement. That is the first murder ever committed in that village. The deceased was over seventy years of age, and resided alone. She was found with her throat cut from ear to ear, and her skull fractured. The murder must have been committed between six and seven o'clock. Her nurse left her at six o'clock. No clue to the murderer has yet been discovered. The murdered women was reputed as having been quite rich.

The fire which has been raging for some time in the coal sheds of the gas works, near this city, and which had been almost extinguished, broke out again this morning, and several thousand tons more of coal will be consumed. The loss is total, there being no insurance.

A meeting of the Byran Boru Circle was held last evening, at which Resolutions were passed to be forwarded to the Congress now in session at New York, stating the Circle had sent no delegate to that body, and condemning the action of one of their members, a Mr. Baker, in presenting himself there as a Representative.

Inaugural Address of the Governor of Massachusetts.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—A Boston dispatch says Gov. Bullock was inaugurated at noon to-day. In his Inaugural he congratulates the Legislature that they are assembled for organization under the auspices of a national peace, and refers to the sacrifices of the war, and its debts and burdens bequeathed, but the question of a permanent and consolidated Republic for North America has been solved, and the freedom of all races secured by arms and organic law. The aggregate debt of the State amounts to $23,122,872.

Referring to Western trade, the Governor says there can be no doubt but that new articles and new means for transportation between the West and East are now absolutely needed; our lines of prosperity and growth are the parallels of latitude which connect the young and rich empire of the mining and stock producing country around the lakes, and still beyond. The people of Massachusetts connected with the manufacturing and commerce, must have more thoroughfares through which the currents of her trade may pass to and fro, between the Atlantic and National boundaries, or they will at no distant period touch alike her wharves and her workshops. Let us avert the day in which our Commonwealth shall become chiefly a school-house for the West, over which time shall leave silently and too soon, the marks of dilapidation. Any policy which is not broad enough to secure to us a New England, having a proper share in the benefits of this new opening era of the West, be assured will not receive the approval of the next generation.

Nat. Tyler Arraigned and Discharged.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 6.—Messrs. Tyler and Coleman, who were arraigned before the House of Delegates on a charge of committing a breach of its decorum, have been discharged after a thorough investigation. Mr. Tyler was acquitted by a unanimous vote, and Mr. Coleman was acquitted by a majority vote. The case of Mr. Pollard is postponed till Monday.

Foundry Burnt at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—The foundry of Holliday & Collins, on Carr street, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $20,000; insured for $6,000.

LATEST FOREIGN ADVICES.

FENIAN TRIALS AND CONVICTIONS.

Another Coal Mine Explosion.

Resignation of the Italian Cabinet.

Anti-English Movement in Australia.

PORTLAND, ME. Jan. 5.—The steamer Moravian, from Liverpool, December 21, via Londonderry, 22, has arrived.

There is no political news of importance. The Fenial trials and convictions continued at Cork. McCafferty's acquittal being the only one thus far. Jeremiah Donevan and Thomas Duggan were sentenced respectively to five and ten years penal servitude. The trial of Charles Underwood O'Connell was progressing, and evidence was given connecting him the Head Centre in New York.

Another coal mine explosion near Merthertidville, killed 32 persons and injured many others.

Cotton easier and ⅛ lower on the week for American; sales for the week, 5,900 bales New Orleans middling at 21½d. On Friday the sales were fifteen thousand bales, the market closing with an upward tendency. Breadstuffs dull and nominal. Provisions quiet and steady, except lard, which was easier. Consols closed Friday at 87⅜@87½ for money. United States five-twenties, 66@66¼; Erie shares, 58¾@58⅞; Illinois Central, 82@82¼. Bullion in the Bank of England decreased $149,000.

FRANCE.—Notices had been posted warning the students that if they seek to disturb order in any way, they will be brought before the Council, and will be liable to perpetual exclusion from the Paris University. The Bourse is flat at 68f. 20c.

ITALY.—It is reported at Florence that the ministry had tendered their resignation. The provisional budget was under debate in the Chamber of Deputies, and was meeting with some opposition.

The *Times* says: The statement from New York that the Chilian Envoy to that city thought fit to give a banquet to the representative of the Mexican republic, has not tended at London to increase the sympathy entertained for the Chilians in their dispute with Spain.

The *Times* says: The present contest in the colony of Victoria, if carried much further, must inevitably assume the form of a conflict between the Assembly and the mother country.

The cattle plague is reported more favorably.

The *Times'* city article says a purchase of £200,000 of consols for the Court of Chancery, coupled with the circumstance of the banks not having adopted an advance on rate of discount caused English funds to be steady. Yesterday morning there was a rise of ⅛, but the improvement was not maintained. This date and January 4th the market will be liable to be influenced occasionably by arrangements in connection with a large amount of securities to be deposed with the Court of Chancery on account of new railway bills.

Funds on the 20th showed an improved tone, notwithstanding the drain of gold to the Continent still continued. Consols fractionally advanced. The discount demand at the Bank was comparatively moderate, and in the open market there was a diminished pressure.

CASE OF THE PIRATE SEMMES.

SCHEME FOR DESTRUCTION OF SPANISH BLOCKADERS.

Pacific Railroad Government Bonds.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The *Times'* telegram says the counsel for Semmes will to-day ask the President for the release of their client, upon the plea that having been paroled by General Sherman, both as an Admiral and General, he cannot be held to answer for anything prior to said parole.

The Cherokee Delegation, headed by Chief John Ross, arrived at Washington yesterday, for the purpose of arranging treaties they refused to consummate during the visit of the Indian Commissioner to them recently. Of all tribes which sided with the rebels, the Cherokee is the only one not represented. Yesterday, the treaty was concluded between the Choctaws, Black Bob's Band and the Government, by which the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to sell lands held by those Indians in Kansas, the proceeds to be applied to the purchase of new homes for them in the Indian Territory.

The *World's* Washington special gives an account of an American enterprise for the destruction of the Spanish blockading fleets off Chilian ports by means of torpedoes. The scheme was suggested by Senor W. Kenna, Chilian agent, who received letters from high officials of the Navy Department to a prominent engineer in the city, formerly officer in the Federal service, who invented and superintended the manufacture of all torpedoes used by the Government in the late war. The engineer at once set about preparing the expedition. An order for the construction of torpedoes was given to a prominent iron manufacturer in New York.

A steamer sold by the Government at auction, and subsequently purchased by the Chilian agent, was fitted out. A ship was also purchased as tender. The torpedoes were delivered on board, regular clearances for Chilian ports obtained, and carrying the Chilian flag, and manned by crews selected for the purpose, the vessel sailed away. Several weeks have elapsed, and in a short time news of the success or failure of the undertaking will be received.

The *World's* Washington special says the matter of the issue of the government bonds to the Kansas branch of the Pacific Railroad, pending before the Treasury Department, has been decided, the parties holding the construction bonds claimed to be converted into government bonds, do not get them, the law adviser of the Treasury Department deciding that the bonds must be issued only to the railroad company under the law, which does not relieve the company from the obligation to convert them; deciding at the same time, that no injustice is thereby done the holders of either construction or land grant bonds, as they are fully protected because the company cannot issue any first mortgage bonds under the act of 1864, until all these outstanding bonds be retired.

From Washington—Reconstruction Committee—Sanitary Commission Discontinued—Indian Delegation Arrived.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The joint Committee on Reconstruction met to-day in one of the Senate Committee Rooms.

Senators Fessenden and Johnson and Representative Washburne, of Illinois, repaired to the Executive Mansion, and remained with the President about an hour.

The General Land Office has received information that the offices of the Register and Receiver of Lands, together with all the records, books and papers, were entirely destroyed by a recent fire at Stephens' Point, Wisconsin.

The amount of Certificates of Indebtedness issued during the week ending to-day, is $500,000, and the amount redeemed was $44,000. There were also redeemed $151,000 of Legal Tender Notes, and upwards of $28,000 of Gold Certificates.

The U. S. Sanitary Commission, having declined to continue beyond the 1st of January, the Collection of Soldiers' Claims for Back Pay, Bounty and Pensions the General Secretary of the American Freedmen's Aid Committee, will receive, until further notice, the claims of colored soldiers and their heirs. Applications should be addressed to Jacob R. Shepard, General Secretary, Washington, D. C.

William L. Hanscom, U. S. Naval Constructor, recently stationed at the Navy Yard, has sent in his resignation, and it will probably be accepted.

The Indian delegation from the Nementa Agency, had a brief talk with the President to-day.

Mass Meeting at Leavenworth—President's Policy Endorsed.—Freedmen's Rights Advocated.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., Jan. 6.—An immense meeting, attended by many leading men in different parts of the State, was held here last night, to hear General Lane's views on reconstruction. A resolution was adopted endorsing President Johnson's administration of public affairs, his theory of the reconstruction policy, as announced in his Message, and pledging him a hearty support in his efforts to perfect reconstruction and harmony between both sections of the country. They also resolved that the theory upon which the war was conducted under the late lamented President, adopted and maintained by President Johnson, that the normal rights and status of the States lately in rebellion were not suspended nor destroyed, is both constitutional and commendable. The meeting endorsed the proposed amendment to the Constitution, making actual suffrage the basis of representation, commended the freedmen for faithfulness and loyalty during the rebellion, and favored the passage of laws, State and Federal, to protect them from oppression, and guaranteeing them the fullest enjoyment of personal liberty and rights of property. Also, that the Freedmen's Bureau is useful and necessary, until the rights of the freedman are placed beyond jeopardy.

A man, woman and three children were badly burned, and two other children burned to death, in a small fire on the levee last night

Adams Express Safe Robbed.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 7.—The safe of the Adams Express Company, en route from New York to Boston on Saturday night, January 6th, was rifled of all its contents, with the exception of two parcels, which the thieves in their hurry overlooked. The extent of the loss has not yet been ascertained, but is supposed to be not less than half a million of dollars in money, and bonds signed H. Sanford, Superintendent Adams Express.

LATER.—The amount stolen from the iron car of the Adams Express Company, on the Boston mail train on Saturday night, was, as near as it can be ascertained at present, about fifty thousand dollars. The car was probably entered while at the depot at New York. The thieves pried off the lock on one door of the car, also the locks to two of the Express Company's safes. Eighty thousand dollars in greenbacks, and sixty thousand dollars in Government notes, were left by the thieves on the floor of the car. They got out with their plunder at a bridge. Officials of the Company are here investigating the matter. The robbery was not discovered until the train arrived at this city.

Church on Fire—House Burned.

TROY, Jan. 7.—The Congress street Methodist Church took fire from the heater this morning, and was damaged to the extent of about seven hundred dollars.

About noon to-day the residence of C. B. Bishop, in First street, was almost entirely destroyed by fire, which originated from the same cause. The loss will amount to about $5,000.

The thermometer is ten degrees below zero to-day.

Revenue Stamps Counterfeited.

MONROE DOCTRINE MEETING.

Gen. Sweeny on Fenian Affairs.

Crew of Steamer Indian River Saved.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—An extensive fraud upon the Internal Revenue Department, by the issue of large quantities of counterfeit cigar box stamps, has just been brought to light by the authorities of this city. Three persons, named John Fuch, Charles Metscherling, and a printer, named Blomke have been arrested. The latter admitted he had printed about 2,000 of the stamps, and destroyed the plates, but it was afterwards found, and its engraver has been apprehended. Blomke and Metscherling have been committed to the County Jail by U. S. Commissioner Osborn, and Fuch has been admitted to bail.

It is supposed that no less than twenty of the plates have been manufactured, and millions of the stamps printed, and that the fraud will amount to $10,000. The counterfeit stamp is about one-eighth of an inch wider than the original one, and the paper on which it is printed, half an inch longer.

A meeting of the adherents to the Monroe doctrine was held in Cooper's Institute last night. Letters were read from a number of distinguished gentlemen, and addresses were made by William Cullen Bryant and others. Mr. Bryant said that the committee had determined to read the Resolutions and then adjourn until some other evening, when the attendance of the prominent men now detained by business in Washington could be secured. The meeting was adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

The *Herald's* Washington special telegraphs. The delay in providing for the trial of Jeff. Davis, is becoming the general topic of conversation. The feeling is becoming general that he should be tried or liberated.

Two new organizations, under the National Banking system are being authorized at present. But one was made last week.

The suit brought by certain parties to restrain the city government from defraying the expenses of the late election on negro suffrage, is likely to affect some individuals unpleasantly. The counsel for the petitioner is the head of the Pre-emption Bureau of the Land Office. The charge has been made against him for neglecting his official duties while a salaried employee of the Interior Department. The Secretary has the matter under advisement.

The Pension Bureau at Raleigh has been re opened and an agent appointed.

At his late interview with the Fenian convention, General Sweeny stated that months ago he advised and urged Colonel O'Mahony to open a correspondence with General Phil Sheridan, for the purpose of placing him at the head of a Fenian army, offering himself to take any subordinate position under him, provided the latter would accept the leadership. General Sweeney has issued a card to the brotherhood to the effect that he declined the first invitation to attend the Fenian congress, not recognizing its loyalty, and fearing insult and misrepresentation.

On a second invitation, with assurance his presence might do much to restore peace and harmony, he waived his objections. He says his apprehensions were not unfounded, though his arrival was greeted with apparent warmth, his efforts at conciliation were met by certain parties with insult and outrage. He was denounced as not a Fenian because the circle of which he is a member decided, as a compliment, that no pledge should be required of him, though he signified his willingness to take it. He says there is an element of discord, composed of members from the Manhattan District, who have done and will do everything to stifle truth and prevent union, even at the price of Ireland's ruin.

The steamer Zodiac, from Savannah, brought a part of the crew of the steamer Indian River before reported lost. All were saved. The crew consisted of a colony of over sixty men who went out to Indian River for the purpose of settling and putting up fish and turtles for the Northern markets. Several were aboard the steamer [illegible] Constitution and were lost.

The *Tribune's* letter from Montreal says: The Executive Council is in session, but all the members are not present. Mr. Blair, the new President has been sworn in. Nearly all the Canadian Chiefs of the departments are in Montreal. The Government has decided to have Canada well represented at Paris in 1867, and a sub-committee of the board of Arts and Manufactures for Canada East, has suggested to the Minister of Agriculture to hold a central fair this year, at which selections could be made from the prize goods for sending to Paris.

FENIAN CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

PROBABLE SETTLEMENT OF THE MEXICAN QUESTION

Seditious Symptoms in Virginia.

GEN. GRANT OPPOSED TO IMMEDIATE RESTORATION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—At the session of the Fenian Congress to-day, the number of delegates was greater than yesterday. The charges against the Senate and those against O'Mahony were ready. The charges are to be investigated on Tuesday. A number of important documents from abroad were read in the Fenian Congress yesterday. The debates were somewhat stormy. Gen. Sweeny was present, and was charged with not being an initiated Fenian, which charge he did not deny. Important despatches were read from Ireland, giving flattering accounts of the condition of affairs there, and making earnest appeals for prompt action.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* says: It is generally thought that France and the United States will, in a friendly way, hit upon a plan for giving full scope to the Monroe Doctrine without hurting the dignity of France. The French government in this arrangement will make a great point of preventing a repudiation of Maximilian's loans.

A letter from Richmond says: Grayen and Floyd counties are reported as retaining all their negroes without renumeration under the plea that they have not been freed in either of these counties. There is no military authority.

The red, white and red cockade, worn by secession sympathizers in 1830, is again coming into general use.

A letter from Houston, Texas, Dec. 22nd says: The Twenty-first Kentucky Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Swain, the Forty-second Illinois, Colonel Millwood, a detachment of the 122d United States colored infantry, and the 116th United States colored infantry, Captain Sloan, on leave of absence, with fragments of other regiments, which have been mustered out of the service, on the Rio Grande, are on their way home, via New Orleans. The 25th Corps, as an organization, is to be discontinued, and the colored troops, permanently in the service, are to be put to garrison places along the coast.

The heavy assessments made by the Liberal leaders, or parties assuming to act for them, have drawn large numbers from the towns near the Rio Grande across to the American side, and the banks at every ferry crossing were lined with fugitives. These parties appear suddenly in town, and levy from five to ten thousand dollars for the Liberal cause.

A dispatch from Washington says it is stated on the best authority, that General Grant is not in favor of the immediate readmission of the rebel States, and expressed himself to that effect, in a recent conversation with a United States Senator. The sentence in his report on the condition of affairs in the Southern States, which was interpreted as meaning that Southern delegations ought to be received without delay, was not intended to convey any such impression.

A dispatch from Washington says: A list of eighty Generals of the army to be mustered out of service, was prepared several weeks ago, but has not yet been acted upon, and a strong movement is made to prevent further dismissals.

Several Congressional Committees are in session to-day, and among them, that on reconstruction.

Despatches from Washington, say that Secretary Stanton having officially notified the Committee of his declension to pronounce an eulogy on the life and character of President Lincoln, a meeting has been called to select another person.

The Committee of fifteen, on Reconstruction, propose to send a special commission to the South to inquire into the condition of affairs, with a view of obtaining proper information to lay before Congress.

Secretary Seward knew when he left here that Maximilian had recognized the United States Consul at Vera Cruz.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: There are indications that the Tennessee members will soon be admitted to their seats, as a concession to the President.

Gen. Webb, Minister to Brazil, left for New York this morning. His friends predict that he will be transferred from Brazil to a first-class European mission.

It is stated in an evening paper that a deficiency of from $50,000 to $150,000 exists in the accounts of the Auditor's office at Brooklyn. John Lynch was the late Auditor. An investigation of the affair will be made at once.

Naval Examining Board—Less Smuggling—Rebel Applicant for Back Salary Refused.

WASHINGTON CITY, San. 7.—The Navy Department has ordered a board to meet at the New York Navy Yard on the 7th of February, for the examination of applicants for the office of Assistant Naval Constructor in the naval service. The board is composed of Naval Constructor S. M. Park, B. F. Delano and Edward Hartt. It will require two million dollars to reestablish the light houses on the Southern coast destroyed by the rebels.

Advices received by the Acting Commissioner of Customs represent that the smuggling business has been to a great extent abandoned. During the last week over four hundred applications for clerical appointments were received at the Treasury.

A. O. P. Nicholson, the former Senator from Tennessee, having made application for his compensation between the time he left the Senate, in 1861, to the period of his expulsion, his petition has been refused by the Secretary of the Senate.

Fire in Rutland, Vermont.

RUTLAND, VT., Jan. 7.—A fire broke out last night in C. F. Richardson's livery stable, adjacent to the Rutland *Herald* building. The horses, carriages and sleighs were saved, but the building was consumed. The *Herald* building was not injured. Loss thirty thousand dollars. Insured in the North American office.

The thermometer sotod this morning thirty degrees below zero.

One or [illegible]
The edition is [illegible]
scribers soonest as the [illegible]
TERMS:
Single copies [illegible]
In Clubs of five [illegible]
In Clubs of ten and upwards.......[illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

COLDEST DAY OF THE SEASON.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—The weather has been extremely cold to-day, with light snow squalls. At sunrise the thermometer was five degrees below zero, and during the whole day the mercury has remained near zero.

HALIFAX, Jan. 7—8 P. M.—The weather is bitter cold here.

PORTLAND, (Me.,) Jan. 7.—The weather is intensely cold here; thermometer ten degrees below zero, with a downward tendency.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7—9 P. M.—Weather clear, cold and windy; thermometer, 16 deg.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Coldest day of the season; thermometer seven degrees below zero to-night.

ALBANY, Jan. 7, 10 P. M.—Weather clear and cold during last twenty-four hours. The mercury has ranged from 2 to 12 degrees below zero.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Weather clear and cold. Wind northeast.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 7.—Weather clear and very cold, with indications of snow.

BUFFALO, Jan. 7.—Coldest day this year Thermometer 5 degrees below zero this morning. No snow.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.—To-day has been the coldest day of the season. There was a slight fall of snow this morning. The thermometer indicates seven degrees above zero.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—The weather is clear and cold. Lots of ice in the river, and very good skating.

DETROIT, Jan. 7.—Weather clear and cold. Blowing hard. Passengers are crossing on the ice on the river to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—The weather to-day, has been the coldest of the season, the thermometor ranging from ten to eight degrees above zero.

BURLINGTON, VT., Jan. 7.—This has been the coldest day of the season, the thermometer at sunrise being 2:30 degrees below zero.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 7.—Thermometer at 11 P. M., seven degrees below zero. It has been a cold day here.

CHARLESTON, MASS., Jan. 7.—The thermometer at noon stood at zero, and at 10 P. M. ten degrees below.

Witnesses Against Semmes—Proceeds of Confiscated Property—Cathedral in Memory of Fallen Rebels—Pardons—Prize Cases.

NEW YORK, January 7.—Dispatches from Washington say that about thirty commanders of vessels destroyed by the Alabama have already been summoned as witnesses for the Government in the approaching trial of Semmes.

The Government has realized, within the last two years, the sum of six million dollars, the proceeds of the confiscated cotton, sugar and other property in the State of Mississippi.

A movement is on foot in the Southern States to erect a Memorial Cathedral to the Confederate dead. It is proposed to build a house of refuge for the widows of fallen heroes, and a college for their sons, the whole to be placed under the jurisdiction of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

Pardon applicants appeared in increased force at the White House to-day. The applications of a dozen or so important Alabamians were granted. Mrs. Jane Moore, sentenced for mail robbery, was also pardoned.

Twenty-four important prize case will come up in the Supreme Court on Monday. The Attorney General has engaged additional counsel to argue them. Important points of international prize law are involved.

From Northern Mexico.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—Official news from the city of Chihuahua up to December 2d has been received here. President Juarez had entered upon his new term without any opposition with the exception that one General made a protest against the extension of the term, and went over to the French side. General Regules, a very successful officer, had been appointed General-in-Chief of the Central Army in place of the lamented General Ortega, who was assassinated by order of Maximilian. Generals Ignora Esplecia, Nicolas Regules, Diego Alvares and Joseph Carvajal had been promoted to be Major Generals for patriotic and meritorious services.

An unfounded rumor prevailed at Chihuahua that the French would return to that place.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—Cotton dull and declining. Sales, 2,500 bales at 49@50. Gold 1.42½; sterling 52¼.

The *Picayune* learns from gentlemen recently from the interior of the State that the freedmen positively refuse to make new contracts to go to work or leave the plantations. This is their reply to the owners of several large plantations where the freedmen were comfortably located, and it was thought were entirely contented. They were respectful and peaceful. They allege now as their reason that they now expect a proclamation that will materially benefit their condition.

The river continues to rise.

Death of Prominent Canadians.

TORONTO, C. W., Jan. 6.—Died, yesterday in Toronto, Hon. Baldwin, of the Royal Navy, Geo. [illegible], police magistrate, and Enoch Theney, a well-known wealthy citizen.

Messrs. Galt and Howland are both here attending to the business of reciprocity.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 7.—The river is still rising, with eight feet water on the shoals.

Cotton steady at forty-two cents; better feeling; no improvement in quotations; more demand to-day.

Horrible Murder of an Old Lady in Germantown.

A bold and horrible murder was committed in Germantown this morning, about seven o'clock, [illegible] town, Twenty-second Ward. Mary Watt, an elderly maiden lady, residing on Queen street, near Green, was found dead in her sitting-room, with her throat cut from ear to ear.

Miss Watt, who was upwards of 70 years of age, has resided there for a number of years. She owned the house and lot, and was believed to be pretty well off. She was rather miserly in her habits, however. A sister, a widow, lived with her at one time, but she died, and then Miss Watt was alone for several years. About a year ago Elizabeth Lippincott, a lady about sixty years of age went to live with Miss Watt. She was absent during the day but remained in the house during the night.

This morning about half-past six o'clock, Miss Lippincott left the house. A little boy having called at the house to deliver some article, finding the door locked, called his father, a Mr. Hughes, who reached the premises in a few minutes. He entered by the back door which was slightly ajar. In the front sitting room a horrible sight was presented to view. Miss Watt was lying about the center of the apartment. She was dressed in a nursing gown. The floor about her head was covered with blood.

Sergeant Emanuel Dickinson, of the Fourteenth District, who lives but a short distance off, was notified, and proceeded at once to the spot. An examination of the body was then made. Over the right eye of the deceased was a large bruise. This was sufficient to have rendered the old lady insensible.

The assassin was not satisfied, however. With some very sharp instrument he had inflicted a horrible and deep gash in the throat of Miss Watt. The cut was a clean one and reached from ear to ear.

Plunder appears to have been the motive for the commission of the atrocious deed. Some of the bureau drawers in the second story room were found open, and papers of various kinds were found scattered about the floors of the different apartments. Some of the boxes in which the papers had been kept were also found.

The murderer left nothing behind by which a clue to his identity could be established. Even the weapon with which the crime was committed was taken away. From certain tracks in the back yard and in the adjoining lot it is supposed that the fiend escaped that way.

The intelligence of the murder soon spread in that section of Germantown, and created quite an excitement in the neighborhood. The house was taken possession of by the police and no person was allowed to enter it.

This is the first murder which has ever been committed in Germantown.

Coroner Taylor will investigate the affair this afternoon.—*Philadelphia Bulletin of Saturday.*

THE United States has 60,000 public schools, giving a scholar from every five persons. England and Wales have 46,000 schools, and a scholar for every 7.36 persons, while in Scotland one seventh of the people go to school.

DIED.

HARDING—On Sabbath morning at ten o'clock, Mrs. SARAH HARDING, wife of Jas. Harding, Sr., deceased, in the eighty-third year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 9th inst., at two o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Sarah Jane Robinson, Braddock's Field.

IRVIN—On Saturday morning January 6th, Mrs. JEANETTE, wife of Wm. Irvin.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, No. 34 Diamond street, at 2 o'clock. Fuberal service at 1½ o'clock.

CEMETERIES.

HILLDALE CEMETERY.--A rural and most picturesque place of Sepulture, situate on the uplands, immediately north of Allegheny City, on the New Brighton Road. Persons wishing to select Burial Lots will apply at the Superintendent's office, at the Cemetery. Title Deeds, Permits, and all other business will be attended to at the Drug Warehouse of the undersigned, corner of Federal and Leacock streets, Allegheny.

GEO. A. KELLY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH NURSERY
AND OAKLAND GREENHOUSES.
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
Successors to Jno. Murdoch, Jr.,
NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS, Pittsburgh, Pa. Solicit attention to their extensive stock of fruit and ornamental trees, evergreens, grape vines and green-house plants.
Pittsburgh and Oakland Passenger Cars run to the Greenhouses every fifteen minutes.

KEY TO LOVE; OR, DR. S. M. LANDIS' CELEBRATED INFALLIBLE LECTURE ON PHYSIOLOGICAL FASCINATIONS, 5th Edition, just out. It teaches you to charm those you love; how to redeem straying companions, &c. It contains many secrets worth keeping. Price, 25 cents. Also, GREAT PRIVATE BOOK for MARRIED or GROWN PERSONS. Every lady should have one. Price, $1,00. Send price of either or both to F. A. STEINER & CO., Sole Agents, No. 1318 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and receive by return mail, in sealed envelope. A [illegible] will also accompany each book.

no6:3m

Gazette.

DAY, JANUARY 8, 1865.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Notice is hereby given that hereafter all TRANSIENT advertisements received at this office must be paid for when handed in, except in the case of yearly advertisers, whose bills will be rendered quarterly, as usual. Advertisers will please make a note of this, as the rule of cash payments for advertisements of the character stated, will be inflexibly enforced.

The price of our Morning and Evening editions is THREE CENTS at the counter or from newsboys. Served by carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

OUR PAPER.

We present our paper, this morning, in new type throughout, and we think our readers will justify us in the pride we feel at the improved appearance of its typography. The type is smaller than that we have been hitherto using, and will enable us to give much more matter in the same space.

Our advertisements, especially, look much better for the change, and our advertisers will be gratified at the skill displayed by the compositors in giving them the desired prominence without offending the eye by the glare of large type. We shall be enabled, by the economy of space attained by a change in our type, to get in all our advertisements, hereafter, and we trust we shall never again be compelled to crowd them out. Their classification, too, under appropriate heads, is an advantage all round.

The new type, we may add, are from the well-known foundry of COLLINS & MCLEESTER, *Philadelphia*.

Henceforward no yearly city subscribers will be taken at the publication office; all papers will be served through the carriers. Subscribers who have paid beyond the present time will be served up to the expiration of their payments by the carriers. After that time they will pay the carriers as all others do.

MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH.

The speech of Mr. SUMNER, which we give to-day, should be generally read. The reader will see that Mr. SUMNER was not guilty of the violent language attributed to him, nor did he indulge in rude epithets or harsh objurgations. The whole speech is characterized by the scholarly, gentlemanly tone of all Mr. SUMNER'S efforts, and the facts he presents have not been and cannot be impeached.

CABINET PRACTICES AND OPINIONS.

The telegraph announces that two Heads of Departments have avowed their purpose to be to dispense no patronage through members of Congress who fail to give in their adhesion to "the President's Policy." Do these Secretaries imagine that the President is supreme, and that Congress has no function under our system of government except to obey the behests of the Executive? A power of impeachment resides in Congress which it will be well not to provoke.

A member of the Cabinet recently declared it to be his opinion that all the honest, truthful, and high-toned men at the South were rebels; while all the Union people were thieves, swindlers and cheats. He avowed these opinions as reasons for preferring to give his confidence to rebels rather than to Unionists. Now that prospective changes in the Cabinet are under discussion, we suggest it would be a good thing to send that member of the Cabinet into rustication.

A member of the Cabinet has expressed the opinion that the Legal Tender Act is unconstitutional; and even goes so far as to say that he did not believe any gentleman, giving an opinion simply as a lawyer, would take any other view. We do not believe "he is the right man in the right place."

GUBERNATORIAL.

On the Union side the prominent candidates, so far as can be judged from the newspapers, are Gen. J. K. MOORHEAD, of Allegheny, Mr. W. W. KETCHUM, of Luzerne, Mr. JOHN CESSNA and Col. FRANCIS JORDAN, of Bedford, and Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, of Cumberland. At the present moment it looks as if the contest was between the first named two gentlemen.

On the democratic side Mr. CLYMER, of Berks, seems to be the favorite; though Gen. G. W. CASS, of Allegheny, and Mr. ASA PACKER, of Carbon, are spoken of. It may be remarked, however, that in 1863 Mr. CLYMER had the inside of the track as clearly as he has now, but was easily distanced. It may be that that discomfiture is to be repeated upon him.

THE Chicago *Tribune* calls attention to the prevalent error of speaking of the reconstructed States as containing "eight millions of blacks." Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, Delaware, and West Virginia are not included in the insurgent States; and these States contained the following populations in 1860:

	White.	Colored.
Delaware	90,589	21,618
Maryland	515,918	171,131
West Virginia	334,920	14,771
Kentucky	919,517	236,167
Missouri	1,063,509	118,513
Total	2,977,315	561,100

The column of colored includes the free blacks with the slaves. The population of the eleven other Southern States was as follows:

White	5,196,802
Colored	3,701,983

The proportion is, therefore, as five to three, instead of eight to four.

A TERRIBLE FELLOW.—The Louisville *Journal* denounces his neighbor of the *Democrat* as a "howling hyena" who "gnashes his toothless jaws" and in the course of his animal gymnastics "rolls over and bites and tears and soils himself." [We should like to see this toothless beast gnashing his gums and biting himself.] But the description does not end here. We read further on that this howling hyena is a "shameless reprobate," a "cuttle-fish," "a black incendiary," a "vulture," and a skunk." If the editor of the *Democrat* is not entitled, from this description, to be considered "a whole team and a dog under the wagon," he is at least a whole menagerie, embracing beast, bird and fish in one body, and may be looked upon as an epitome of the entire animal creation.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* advises the farmers of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana to plant as largely of sorghum the coming season as possible, and to make as much maple sugar as they can for home use. It is now tolerably sure that very little sugar and molasses can be expected from the sugar-producing region of the South. The same advice may be extended to Pennsylvania.

BRASS BUTTONS PROHIBITED.—It has been ordained in Vicksburg that no citizen shall wear brass buttons, and that if he has any blue clothes he must get they dyed. The wearing of the rebel uniform, grey, is *not* prohibited. Vicksburg having thus had her fling at our National uniform, her reconstruction may be considered as complete.

RESTORATION.—"No State," says President JOHNSON, "can be regarded as thoroughly reorganized which has not adopted irreversible guarantees for the rights of the freedmen." What Southern State has yet adopted "*irreversible guarantees* for the rights of the freedmen?"

RADICALISM—WHAT IS IT?

Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, who has a reputation for being about as Radical as any body, and who has earned that reputation by a long course of open and independent action, has defined Radicalism, not as a mental or emotional principle or tendency, but in the concrete, in its practical workings towards the Reconstruction of the Rebel States. He has clearly stated what Radicalism is; that is, what it exacts as terms on which it will consent to the admission of Representatives from the revolted States to seats in Congress. Pray, look at these conditions:

1. Extend the right of suffrage to colored men in the District of Columbia.

Webster defines a democrat to be "one who adheres to government by the people, or favors the extension of the right of suffrage to all classes of men." Aristocrats may account democracy Radical, and it doubtless is in the same sense that Christianity itself is Radical, and in no other.

2. Amend the Constitution of the United States in respect to the apportionment of representation and direct taxes, so that black people shall not be counted with the population except in States where they are permitted to vote.

It used to be regarded, in this country, as a fundamental principle of republican equity that Taxation and Representation should go together; that Obligation should be the measure of Privilege. This is Radicalism; but is offensive only where aristocratic or *monarchic* ideas and tendencies prevail.

3. Insert a Constitutional provision prohibiting Nullification and Secession.

For twenty years, at least, there has been formidable debate over the right of a State to secede. Opinion has been greatly divided. The most gigantic, costly and bloody war recorded in modern history, has been waged over this dogma. Is it not time to settle it? Ought we to hand this great debate down, as a malignant heirloom, to the generations following?

4. Prohibiting the Repudiation of the National Debt, and prohibiting the assumption by Congress of the Rebel Debt.

Is it objectionable to ask this guaranty for the national credit? Is it offensive thus to protect the holder of national bonds, as well as the loyal tax tax payers? Is it wrong to stipulate, once for all, that the people of the loyal States shall not be called upon, at any future time, to reimburse the moneys expended in endeavoring to overthrow the government?

5. To provide that no person who has taken up arms against the government, or who may hereafter so take up arms shall be admitted to seats in the Senate or House of Representatives.

Is this harsh and vindictive? Or, is it not rather a measure of common prudence? Ought men who have occupied years, and devoted all their talents in plotting the destruction of the government, and whose hands are red with the blood of its defenders, to be admitted to seats in its deliberative assemblies?

—It may be that all these suggestions of guarantys do not meet general approval. Very well. They do not necessarily stand or fall together, but are independent propositions. Some of them, at least, ought to be adopted. It is a blind fatuity to huddle the States prematurely together again, without exacting safeguards for the future. Arrangements may be contemplated, or may actually have been consummated, for a new political party, of which integer Rebel, Copperhead, and Conservative shall be the fractions. To comprehend the affinities by which these elements are prone to coalesce, it is not necessary to be an expert in the philosophy of recondite forces. Here all is palpable to the sight, and only coarsest manipulation is requisite to detect and expose the congruousness of the parts and their adaptedness to each other. But the loyal republican masses would as soon become ingredients in the charmbroth of a witch cauldron as enter that unholy corpus that begins to die as soon as it is born, and sends out the stench of putrescence with the first motion of life.

> "Black spirits and white,
> Blue spirits and grey,
> Mingle, mingle, mingle,
> You that mingle may."

GOVERNOR ANDREW'S ADDRESS.

We have the full text of it. He does not favor reconstruction without conditions. He says:

I venture the opinion that the Government of the United States ought to require the people of those States to reform their Constitutions:

1. Guaranteeing to the people of color, now the wards of the nation, their civil rights as men and women, on an equality with the white population, by amendments, irrepealable in terms.
2. Regulating the elective franchise according to certain laws of universal application, and not by rules merely arbitrary, capricious and personal.
3. Annulling the ordinances of secession.
4. Disaffirming the rebel debt, and
5. To ratify the anti-slavery amendment of the United States Constitution by their legislatures.

If the States fail to give these guarantys, then he would have the Federal Constitution amended to cover these points. But he goes still further. Hear him:

I believe that I have shown that under our federal Constitution,—

1. All the people of the rebel States must share in the benefits to be derived from the execution of the national guaranty of Republican Governments.
2. That *our* "republican form of government" demands "*The maintenance of equality between free citizens concerning civil* RIGHTS, *and the distribution of* PRIVILEGES, *according to capacity and desert, and not according to the accidents of birth.*"
3. That people "of African descent," not less than people of the white race, are included within the category of free subjects and citizens of the United States.
4. That, in the distribution of political power, under our form of government, "DESCENT *is neither the evidence of right, nor the ground of disfranchisement,*" so that
5. That the disfranchisement of free citizens for the cause of "*descent*," or for any reason other than lawful disqualification, as by non-residence, immaturity, crime, or want of intelligence, violates their constitutional rights.
6. That in executing our national guaranty of republican government to the people of the rebel States, we must secure the constitutional, civic liberties and franchises of all the people.
7. That we have *no right* to omit to secure to the new citizens, made free by the Union, in war, their equality of rights before the law, and their franchises of every sort—including the electoral franchise—according to laws and regulations, of universal, and not of unequal and capricious, application.

The Governor makes the suggestion of a generous confidence in the rebel leaders; from which we dissent, but not as broadly the telegraph led us to suppose.

The *Commercial* ventured the prediction that Governor CURTIN would respond heartily to the utterances of Gov. ANDREW. We trust this full statement of Gov. ANDREW'S conclusion will not induce our contemporary to recant. The writer hereof, now for many years a political and personal friend to Gov. CURTIN, joins the *Commercial* in the expression of the hope and the desire that, upon his return from Cuba, with restored health and vigor, he will electrify his old and tried friends throughout the Commonwealth, by tones as certain and as manly as those of the retiring Governor of Massachusetts.

LIGHT BREAKING.

Gen. SCHENCK made a speech at Columbus, Ohio, one day last week, in which he stated, "You will find that Congress will stand by the President, and that the President will stand by Congress," and that "all difficulties will be overcome." We accept this emphatic declaration as evidence that harmony and co-operation will be secured between the Executive and Legislative Departments of the government.

TIME'S AVENGES.

Judge TRUMBULL, in his bill for the Protection of the Freedmen, has adopted much of the working machinery of the Fugitive Slave Law; thus making what was invented as an instrument of oppression turn to the furtherance of equal rights.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Conservatives are striving to manufacture an endorsement of Restoration out of the New Hampshire Republican resolutions. The Philadelphia *Press* says the Convention of that State "caught the true inspiration in their resolution endorsing the restoration policy of ANDREW JOHNSON. They honored him without qualification." Let us see. The resolution referred to reads as follows:

"That we recognize in Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, the just citizen, the sincere patriot, and the distinguished statesman; that the tone and temper of his late annual message to Congress meets our warm approbation, and augers well for the success of his Administration. We pledge him our hearty confidence and support in all his efforts to restore harmony and mutual trust between the different sections of the Union, upon the basis of universal liberty and exact justice to all."

If that is not a qualification, then the democratic supporters of the President have grossly misunderstood his policy. The same Convention passed the following:

"It is the sacred duty of President, and of Congress, to see that the ordinance of universal emancipation, written in the blood of our brothers and sons, be not by any subterfuge annulled or made of no effect."

If that is a part of the President's plan of restoration, any anti-slavery man can endorse it "without qualification."

Consolidation of Allegheny, Manchester and Duquesne Boroughs.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have heard several people conversing, in our venerable borough, of consolidating Allegheny, Manchester and Duquesne boroughs. The matter, by what I understand, is under serious consideration, (as properly it should be,) and citizens of Allegheny and adjoining boroughs should, by public meetings, discuss and debate this important question freely. The geographical position of Allegheny City and surroundings destined her to be the greatest metropolis of the West. Splendid scenery, pure air, comparatively clean streets, having all the advantages for shipping either by rail or water courses, she would, by annexing the two boroughs to her, have a more spacious area than Pittsburgh.

Manchester has already taken the appearance of a city, the cleanliness of her streets, the regularity of her buildings, the cheerfulness of her position, makes her attractive and sought by everybody as a quiet place for residence.

But Manchester never was destined to be the retired spot for the wealthy merchant or mechanic, her facilities for trade, landing or shipping are too great. Within these last four years manufactures of steel, and iron works have sprung up as if by magic, and dwellings for operators are in continued demand. Thousands of houses have been built, where a few years ago the plough was silently busy in tilling the soil, and yet, with all this enterprise, with all this magnitude of works, Manchester is hardly known twenty miles from here. By consolidation what would she lose? Nothing but her name, which is hardly known outside of her corporation. What would she gain? Everything. Allegheny at present is one of the best managed cities, with gas, water, good market-house, splendid town-hall, large grounds for parks, efficient police and fire department, and perhaps there is not another city in the West with more sound finances; her bonds compromised, and provision made for their payment, without harassing property holders; her taxes and valuations at reasonable rates.

Manchester by annexing would gain all those facilities. She uses, at present, Allegheny's gas and water, but not to such extent as even to make the town safe from fire. There is no engine houses or fire apparatus, or fire plugs. There is but one school house, thus obliging parents to send their children a distance of over 1½ miles during the bitter cold days or keep them at home without any education. By consolidating she would have another school house, an engine house and fire plugs. She would be represented in both councils, and have an efficient police to keep in check evil doers, and her streets illuminated. Having large space of ground on her surroundings, and property being in demand, would enhance its value, and thousands of houses would be built, and in a few years Allegheny would be, as she should be, superior to her sister, Pittsburgh.

I write this communication to bring the subject before the people, and I ask them to give it that attention which its importance entitles it to. Consolidation has worked well everywhere and I see no reason why it should not work as well here. At first there will be serious difficulties to overcome, as for instance, the adjustment in the new consolidated corporation of the debts due by each of the old corporations, but the practical good sense of the people will soon remove them all in such a way as to give general satisfaction. Would it not be well for the councils to give the subject of consolidating the city with Manchester and Duquesne borough, due consideration, and take such action in regard to it as will bring itfully before the people of Duquesne?

MANCHESTER.

The Men Raised for the War.

The report of the Secretary of War sent to the House, showing the number of men furnished under all calls since April 1, 1861, is one of the most interesting exhibits that the records of the War Office can furnish. In addition to the aggregate results of each State, it shows that there were furnished under the call of April 15, 1861, for 75,000 three months' militia, 98,235 men. Under the calls of May 3 and July 22 and 25, 1861, for 500,000 men, 2,715 six months' men, 9,056 one year men, 30,952 two years' men, all from New York, and 657,868 three years' men. Under the call of July 2, 1862, for 300,000 men, there were furnished 419,627 three years' men. Under the call of August 4, 1862, for 300,000 nine months' militia, there were furnished 86,360 men. Under the President's proclamation of June 15, 1863, for militia for six months, 16,361 men. Under calls of Oct. 17, 1863, and Feb. 1, 1864, for 300,000 men, which includes men raised by draft in 1863, there were furnished 374,807 three years' men. Under the call of March 14, 1864, for 200,000 men, there were furnished 284,021 three years' men. One hundred days' militia mustered into service between April 23 and July 18, 1864, 83,612. Under call of July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men, there were furnished 234,798 three years' men, 728 four years' men; total under that call 384,882. Under the call of Dec. 19, 1864 for 300,000 men, there furnished 151,105 one years' men, 5,076 two years' men, 48,075 three years' men, and 312 four years' men; total under that call, 204,568 men. The following table shows the number of men raised by the several States:

States.	Aggregate.	Aggregate reduced to 3 years standard.
Maine	71,745	56,505
New Hampshire	34,605	30,827
Vermont	35,256	29,052
Massachusetts	151,785	123,844
Rhode Island	23,711	17,878
Connecticut	57,270	50,515
New York	445,568	380,980
New Jersey	97,511	55,785
Pennsylvania	366,326	267,558
Delaware	13,651	10,303
Maryland	49,730	40,692
West Virginia	30,003	27,653
District of Columbia	16,872	11,506
Ohio	317,133	239,976
Indiana	195,147	152,283
Illinois	258,217	212,694
Michigan	90,119	80,865
Wisconsin	96,118	78,985
Minnesota	25,034	19,675
Iowa	75,860	68,182
Missouri	108,773	86,192
Kentucky	75,540	70,348
Kansas	20,097	18,654
Total	2,653,062	2,129,041

GENERAL NEWS.

IT is expected that the contemplated order of the War Department for the muster out of volunteer general officers will not be issued for the present, as an increase of the army is expected to be authorised by Congress, and the Government desires to retain these meritorious officers in service, and advance them to such positions as they have shown themselves worthy of occupying.

AN application of electricity to the slaughter of the swarms of rats inhabiting the Paris sewers is mentioned. Wires have been laid down, and are baited with dainty attraction; when sufficient time has been given for the ratty vermin to attack the *morceaux*, a smart shock is sent through the subterranean passage, and some hundreds of victims perish at each *coup*.

GENERAL LEW. WALLACE was in Indianapolis the other day, *en route* for New York. He said to a friend that some months ago he tendered his resignation, as a major-general in the United States army, to accept a similar position in the army of the republic of Mexico, but Gen. Grant, for reasons best known to himself, has not seen proper to accept it.

A WRITER to the Louisville *Journal* publishes a graphic description of the different styles of reception extended returning Union and rebel soldiers in that section. The former are often murdered by marauders before reaching their homes, while the latter are received with the "most boisterous plaudits."

A MEETING of the friends of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad has been called, to be held at the Court House, in Williamsport, on the 18th of January. The object of the meeting seems to be the interest of the company to adopt the Susquehanna route for the extension of the road.

THE total immigration at the port of New York for the last year was 195,075, which is an increase of about 12,000, compared with the previous year. A fact worthy of notice is that Germany sends the greatest number, 82,354, against 70,338 from Ireland.

THE number of railroad accidents in the United States during the year 1865, was 183 against 140 for the year previous. The fatality, however, is in favor of 1865, the number of lives lost during that period being 336 against 404, in 1864.

THE largest brick school house in Adams county, but recently erected in Mummasburg, was totally destroyed by fire, on Monday morning. Cause—*hot ashes*.

SURGEON GEN. BARNES intends asking Congress to make an appropriation so that he can write a medical history of the war.

THERE is a strong effort being made at Conneaut, Pa., for the location of the Lake Erie Naval Depot at that place.

THE Reading railroad proposes to lay four tracks upon their line to accommodate their immense traffic.

THE loss of life on Lake Erie the past year was 170, an increase of 39 over last year.

KETCHUM, the forger, was sent to Sing Sing prison on **Friday**.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Union Republican voters of Allegheny County are requested to assemble at the usual places for holding elections in the several districts, on SATURDAY, January 13th, 1866, and choose delegates to meet in County Convention, on TUESDAY, January 16th, 1866, at 11 A. M., at the Court House, for the purpose of selecting DELEGATES to the STATE CONVENTION, to be held at Harrisburgh, to place in nomination a candidate for GOVERNOR.

The election of Delegates shall be by ballot; in the wards and boroughs, between the hours of 4 and 7, P. M., and in the townships between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the County Executive Committee.

WM. J. GILMORE, Chairman.

R. W. THOMAS, } Secretaries.
WM. ANDERSON, }

ja8&wtdF

WANTS.

WANTED.--A FIRST CLASS GAS AND STEAM FITTER. None need apply but first rate hands. Good wages and steady employment. Enquire at T. T. EWENS', successor to Addy & Ewens, 165 Wood street. ja5

WANTED--A Purchaser for over FOUR HUNDRED ACRES of Land in Iowa, or an exchange for City Property. The land is in Hamilton County, adjoining Webster City, Iowa. The owner can be seen at the GAZETTE office, every day, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

WANTED--SALESMEN---BOTH MALE AND FEMALE, to sell the EIGHTEEN DOLLAR NEW SEWING MACHINE. Warranted for three years. Takes the Elastic Stitch. Also, a few ENERGETIC MEN to act as GENERAL AGENTS. Send for Circular. CLARK & BAKER, Manufacturers, No. 121 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio. ja3:3td

WANTED.--$1,560 PER YEAR! —We want AGENTS everywhere to sell our IMPROVED TWENTY-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES, three new kinds, under and upper feed; warranted five years. Above salary or large commission paid. The ONLY Machine sold in United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All* other cheap Machines are INFRINGEMENTS. Circulars *free*. Address or call upon SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine, or at No. 823 Broadway, New York; No. 236 Carter street, Philadelphia, Pa.; No. 14 Lombard's Block, Chicago, Ill.; No. 170 West 4th street, Cincinnati, O.; or No. 8 Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y. de9:deod&wF

WANTED--AGENTS.-- EMPLOYMENT FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS AND ALL OTHERS.—Great Sale of Jewelry, Silverware, &c., &c. The Hamilton & Co.'s GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION. Our agents are making from Five to Thirty Dollars per day, and we need still more. Late invoices from Europe have swelled our stock to over One Million Dollars. A splendid assortment of Watches, Rings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Jewelry of all kinds, of the most fashionable patterns, selling at $1 each. Send 25 cents for certificate, and you will see what you are entitled to; or send $1 for five certificates, or $5 for thirty; or send a three-cent stamp for our terms to agents, which are of the most liberal kind. Now is your time. Write plainly your name, city, county and state, to HAMILTON & CO., Box 5505, P. O., New York. Salesroom, 33 Liberty street, New York. no20:3m

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT,

STORES NOS. 52 AND 56 MARKET ST.

ALSO, TWO LARGE SECOND STORY ROOMS

OVER 58 AND 60 MARKET STREET.

Enquire of M'MASTER, GAZZAM & CO.,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

ja8 No. 98 Grant street, (near Fifth.)

TO LET--Two three story Brick HOUSES, containing hall and nine rooms each, situated on Washington street, three doors from Wylie street. Apply to JOHN I. HOUSE & CO., corner of Smithfield and Water streets. ja3:dtf

MEETINGS.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH AND BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the MONONGAHELA HOUSE, Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, January 15th, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an election for Directors will be held and other business transacted.

ja5:td&e W. K. NIMICK, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE members of the YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, for the purpose of receiving the Annual Reports of the officers, and electing officers for the present year, will be held at the Library Room on MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M. Polls will be open from 7 to 9 o'clock.

ja5:3td WM. B. EDWARDS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.--OFFICE OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY, PA.—At a meeting of the Directors of this Bank, held January 4th, 1866, a dividend of

EIGHT DOLLARS PER SHARE

Was declared, payable on and after the 10th inst.

ja5:tdME J. N. DAVIDSON, Cashier.

MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1866.

THIS BANK HAS DECLARED A Dividend of SIX PER CENT. free of Government Tax, payable on and after January 9th inst.

JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, January 3, 1866. ja3:2wME

EDUCATIONAL.

WILKINSBURG ACADEMY.

MALE AND FEMALE

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

LEVI LUDDEN, A. B., Principal.
MRS. SARA LUDDEN, Assistant.

Such assistance will be obtained as the wants of the School require.

First Session will commence on MONDAY, January 8th, and continue twelve weeks.

No scholar admitted for less than half a session, and no deduction for absence, except on account of sickness.

Rates of tuition for session of twelve weeks: Primary Branches, $8.00; Common Branches, $10; Latin and higher English, $12.

EXTRAS.—French and German, $10; Music, $15.

Every effort will be made to make this a first-class School. ja3:1wM

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION.--The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the styles of B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO., at Pittsburgh, and FAHNESTOCK, HULL & CO., in New York, ceased by its own limitation December 31st, 1865. Either of the parties will sign in liquidation.

GEO. W. FAHNESTOCK,
JACOB L. SCHWARTZ,
AURELIUS B. HULL.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership, and will continue the WHOLESALE DRUG BUSINESS under the style and firm of B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.

GEO. W. FAHNESTOCK,
JACOB L. SCHWARTZ.

January 1, 1866.—ja8-3td&M

DISSOLUTION.--The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned at the PENNSYLVANIA WHITE LEAD WORKS ceased by its own limitation December 31st, 1865.

JOHN HASLETT, JR.
GEO. W. FAHNESTOCK,
AURELIUS B. HULL,
JACOB L. SCHWARTZ.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the style and firm of FAHNESTOCK, HASLETT & SCHWARTZ, for the manufacture of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, &c., at the Pennsylvania White Lead Works.

JOHN HASLETT, JR.
GEO. W. FAHNESTOCK,
JACOB L. SCHWARTZ.

January 1, 1866.—ja8-3td&M

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of "S. JONES & CO." is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by their successors, JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

MICHAEL JONES,
JAS. T. BRADY.

IN RETIRING from Business, I cheerfully recommend JAMES T. BRADY & CO. to my friends and patrons.

MICHAEL JONES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves together under the name and style of JAMES T. BRADY & CO., Bankers and Brokers.

JAMES T. BRADY,
CALVIN ADAMS.

ja3:9t

DISSOLUTION.--The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name of "BARD BROS." has this day expired by limitation. All persons indebted to the late firm will please make payment as soon as convenient. Bills against said firm, if any, will be presented for payment immediately, at the old stand, No. 255 Liberty street.

JAMES N. BARD,
ELLIOTT BARD.

Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1866.

A CARD.—Having resigned the office of Leather Inspector, I have this day resumed business at the store recently occupied by my sons, and will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of LEATHER, and all other articles in our line of trade.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to examine my stock and prices before buying elsewhere.

RICHARD BARD.

Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1866. ja3:1wd

PROPOSALS.

RENO OIL AND LAND COMPANY.

Proposals for Putting Down Fifty Oil Wells.

PROPOSALS will be received by the above Company, at their office, at Reno, Pa., until January 20th, 1866, for putting down FIFTY WELLS on their lands at Reno.

Bidders will make proposals as follows, viz:

First—For doing all the work and finding Engines, Fuel, Derricks and Fixtures.

Second—For doing the work, the Company supplying the Derricks without machinery.

Third—For doing the work, the Company finding everything.

Bidders may stipulate to put down one or more wells. Bids for single wells preferred.

The work must be commenced as soon as practicable after proposals are accepted, and prosecuted energetically day and night until completed.

Address GALUSHA A. GROW, President,
Or JAMES JENKINS, Sup't,
RENO OIL AND LAND CO., Reno, Pa.

ja8:9td

LAMP CHIMNEYS.

PATENTED OCTOBER 8, 1861.

DITHRIDGE'S

PATENT OVAL LAMP CHIMNEYS,

Manufactured of XX Flint Glass. These Chimneys are intended for the flat flame, heating all parts of the glass equally, and does not expose it to cracking.

E. D. DITHRIDGE,
Fort Pitt Glass Works, Washington street,
Pittsburgh, Penna.

ap17

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.--- Whereas Letters of Administration have this day been granted to the undersigned on the estate of COL. HIRAM HULTZ, deceased, late of Snowden township, Allegheny county, Penn'a, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

D. C. HULTZ,
JAMES G. MURRAY, } Adm'rs.

January 5th, 1866.—ja8;1td6tsT

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUBSCRIBE FOR YOUR

PAPERS AND MAGAZINES

AT

J. P. Hunt & Cos.

GET YOUR

DIARIES AND ALMANACS

AT

JOHN P. HUNT & CO'S.

ja5

DIARIES FOR

1866,

AT

J. R. READ'S, 78 Fourth Street.

ja1

CLOTHING.

OAK HALL

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

63 FIFTH STREET.

We desire Inform all persons who want

BARGAINS

That until JANUARY 15th, we honestly and truly will sell any garment from our large stock of ready made clothing, at

Actual Cost.

WE HAVE SOME GARMENTS

SLIGHTLY SOILED

Which we Sell for the Best Offer.

Every garment was carefully made by ourselves in Baltimore.

If you prefer your clothing made from measure, we have a full line of

Cloths and Vestings

And our Cutter is master of the trade.

For the present, we will make to order, and warrant entire satisfaction, at prices below our first class tailors.

Will you not favor us with your patronage?

J. H. SMITH & CO.

de16

BORING TOOLS.

JAMES BOWN,

MANUFACTURER OF

IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,

FOR SINKING OIL, SALT AND OTHER WELLS,

No. 136 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tools warranted made of the very best SLIGO AND LOW MOOR IRON.

Well borers furnished at

Lowest Cash Prices,

With such articles as are necessary to conduct operations, viz:

ANVILS,
BELLOWS,
VICES,
SLEDGES,
HAMMERS,
SHOVELS,
PICKS,
AXES,

HATCHETS,
SAWS,
SQUARES,
CHISELS,
WRENCHES,
PLANES,
LEVELS,
NAILS,

ROPE, LEATHER AND GUM BELTING.

All of which I have constantly in store. oc31:3md

PETROLIA MACHINE WORKS.

R. H. LECKY,

No. 32 Ohio Street, Allegheny.

Manufacturer of

IMPROVED BORING TOOLS, AND FIXTURES USED IN SINKING OIL AND SALT WELLS.

Particular attention invited to his Patented improvements in Jars and Joints, made of Juniata, U. S., and Low Moor Iron, in standard sizes, and numbered, so that parts can be ordered by mail or telegraph, and found a perfect fit at all times.

We also furnish ropes, belting, small tools, &c., to those who may wish it. Engines and machine work made to order. Orders by mail promptly attended to. I am prepared to grant licenses to other manufacturers for these improvements on liberal terms. Box 17 Allegheny P. O.

de13:6m&ME R. H. LECKY.

ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE Amending the Ordinance Creating the Office of City Controller.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the words "except for salaries of city officers," the last clause in section 9 of the ordinance creating the office of City Controller, passed the second day of February, A. D., 1865, be stricken out of said ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law this, the 4th day of January, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

JAMES MARSHALL,
President of the Select Council.

Attest: D. MACPHERSON,
Clerk of the Select Council.

SIMON DRUM,
President of the Common Council.

Attest: M. MCGONNIGLE,
Clerk of the Common Council. ja8:3td

MISCELLANEOUS.

PICKLES.

100 cases half gals., qts. and pts., best brands; 25 bbls. No. 1 prime Pickles.

In store and to arrive for sale by

REYMER & BROS.,
ja8 Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

JELLIES.

100 cases assorted Jellies, in tumblers;
50 " Currant do do

Just received and for sale by

REYMER & BROS.,
ja8 Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

SUGARS.

100 bbls. Baltimore B Coffee Sugar;
50 " do A do do
50 " Powdered, Granulated and Pul. Sugar.

Just received and for sale by

REYMER & BROS.,
ja8 Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.--The Assessment for the Grading and Paving of Smith street has been made, and may be seen at my office in the Market Building, until the 19TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1866, after which day it will be handed over to the City Treasurer for collection.

CHARLES REICHSPFARR,
ja1:9td Recording Regulator.

VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—225 acres of excellent COAL, six foot vein, situate 20 rods from railroad, 27 miles from Pittsburgh, with right of way to the railroad. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
ja8 51 Market street.

FOR SALE--AN EXCELLENT

MANUFACTURING SITE.

Near Woods' Run, consisting of 5½ acres, with a broad river front and extending to the railroad; eligibly situated for any kind of business. For terms, apply to

WM. H. WAKEHAM,
ja5:3wd&E 115 Beaver street, Allegheny, Pa.

PRODUCE ON CONSIGNMENT.

Prime Dried Pared Peaches;
Prime Dried halves and quarter Peaches;
Prime Dried Apples and Cherries;
Green Apples and Peach Blow Potatoes;
Eggs, Butter, Lard and Tallow;
Goshen Cheese and Pickles,
Canned Peaches and Tomatoes, cheap;
Corn Meal and Pearl Barley;
Beans, Onions and Seeds.

All of which is offered for sale for cash at lowest rates, by

GRAFF & REITER,
ja8 No. 215 Liberty street.

WINES, SEGARS AND TOBACCO. —WEDNESDAY MORNING, January 10th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield Street,

10 baskets superior Champagne;
4 casks and one bbl. (200 gals.) Catawba Wine, vintage of 1863;
1 cask and six bbls. (300 galls.) Catawba Wine, vintage of 1864;
1 bbl. (40 galls.) Cherry and Currant Wine;
4 bbls. (160 galls.) German Wine;
10,000 prime Havana Segars;
20 caddies prime Spun Roll Tobacco;
20 do do Union Navy Tobacco.

ja8 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

CLOSING OUT BELOW COST AT

H. G. LAUER'S

VARIETY AND TOY STORE,

No. 101 MARKET STREET,

A lot of Ladies', Mens' and Children's GLOVES AND STOCKINGS, SILK, LINEN AND COTTON HDKF'S, NECK TIES, HEAD NETS, SILK VELVET RIBBONS &c., &c., to quit the business. ja5

REGULAR NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION for 1866:

PRESIDENT.
WM. FREW, of Lockhart & Frew.

VICE PRESIDENT.
GEORGE SHIRAS, JR., Attorney at Law.

SECRETARY.
WM. B. EDWARDS, of Calhoun & Edwards.

TREASURER.
R. S. SMITH, Cashier Union National Bank.

DIRECTORS.
JAS. R. SCOTT, with Park, McCurdy & Co.,
JAS. COLLARD, Sec'y Pittsburgh Ins. Co.,
W. B. KINCAID, No. 18 Diamond,
GILBERT FOLLANSBEE, of W. E. Schmertz & Co.,
JOSIAH COHEN, Professor, &c.

AUDITORS.
W. P. WEYMAN, of Weyman & Bro.,
JAS. E. DICKSON, with Mitchell, Stevenson & Co.,
F. L. STEPHENSON, at Farmers' Nat. Bank.

ja2:6td NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

THE BIG SIGN,

55 and 57 FIFTH STREET.

THE BIG WINDOW,

55 and 57 FIFTH STREET.

THE BIG ROOM,

55 and 57 FIFTH STREET,

Is the place where the "big" stock of Dry Goods of almost every kind, Boots, Shoes and Gums of every description, can always be found. A comparison of quality and prices is respectfully solicited. Call and see

McCLELLAND'S.

PLUMBING--GAS FITTING.

WOOD PUMPS;

ALL KINDS OF

IRON PUMPS,

HYDRANTS,

Sheet Lead, Sheet Zinc,

LEAD PIPE,

BATH TUBS, SINKS, WATER CLOSETS,

WASH BASINS, WASH STANDS,

Hydraulic Rams.

Brass Work, of all kinds; Block Tin Pipe, for Soda Fountains; all kinds of Gum and Leather Hose; Hose Pipe, Couplings; Gas Pipe and Fixtures, of all descriptions, kept constantly on hand at

Addy, Williams & Bartley's

CORNER SIXTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALSO,

BEAVER STREET, MANCHESTER,

NEXT TO POST OFFICE.

N. B.—All kinds of repairing done promptly.
All orders by mail immediately attended to.
ja1:eod&e:eow8m

IRON AND BRASS COCKS,

PUMPS FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

PLUMBERS' MATERIAL.

GAS FIXTURES AND FITTINGS,

All at lowest Eastern rates.

SOLE AGENTS FOR KNOWLE'S PATENT STEAM PUMP.

BAILEY, FARREL & CO.,
ja8 167 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

Carefully attended to by experienced and practical workmen. A fine assortment of

GAS FIXTURES, SINKS, BATH TUBS,

SHOWER BATHS,
WATER CLOSETS,
HYDRANTS,

Constantly on hand and made to order.

TATE & SEVILLE,

No. 50 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny,
And 227 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.
mh11:2awdly

STEAM FITTING,

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

FORCE PUMPS, FOR ENGINEERS.

IRON PIPE & BRASS WORK,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

T. T. EWENS,

(Successor to Addy & Ewens,)

165 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ja3:17teod

PLUMBING, GAS AND

STEAM FITTING.

HYDRANTS, IRON PUMPS,

SHEET LEAD,
SHEET ZINC,
LEAD PIPES,
SINKS,
BASINS,

WATER CLOSETS AND WASHSTANDS,

T. T. Ewens,

(Successor to Addy & Ewens,)

No. 165 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ja3:17teod

GAS FITTING,

PLUMBING AND STEAM FITTING,

SMOKE BELLS,

Portables & Cigar Lighters.

T. T. EWENS,

(Successor to Addy & Ewens,)

ja3:17teod No. 165 Wood St., PITTSBURGH, PA.

BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

Published in conformity with the 34th section of the National Currency Act.

TUESDAY MORNING, January 2, 1866.

ASSETS.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$1,137,160 93
U. S. Securities	536,000 00
Real Estate	44,941 47
Taxes and Expenses	3,463 24
Legal Tender Notes	221,000 00
Cash	30,742 73
Coin	11,542 87
Due from Banks and Bankers	227,312 70
	$2,212,069 04

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 300,000 00
Circulation	200,000 00
Circulation Citizens' Bank	509,599 03
Depositors	648,733 34
Contingent Fund and Earnings	349,168 24
Due to Banks and Bankers	4,637 46
	$2,212,069 04

The above statement is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. E. BRADY, JR., Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 2d day of January, A. D., 1866.

ja3:1wd&E H. E. DAVIS, Notary Public.

SECOND QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1866.

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	$ 321,453 81
United States Securities	1,007,850 00
Due by Banks and Bankers	74,632 25
Notes and Checks of other Banks	37,550 01
Legal Tender Notes and Specie	258,737 25
	$1,705,223 35

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 500,000 00
Profits and Earnings	294,815 63
National Circulation	245,000 00
State Circulation	538,549 00
Due Depositors	167,757 99
Due Banks and Bankers	10,022 29
Dividends Unpaid	34,048 44

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 2d day of January, 1866.

ja3:1wd&E S. SMITH, Notary Public.

MEDICAL.

DYSPEPSIA.--- Dr. Strickland's TONIC is a concentrated preparation of Roots and Herbs, with antiacide and carminative to strengthen the stomach and nervous system. It is a certain remedy for Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Acidity of the Stomach, Flatulency and debility. It is not alcoholic; therefore, particularly suited for weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons. For sale by all druggists everywhere at $1 per bottle.

DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
oc13:1yd WHOLESALE AGENTS.

DR. STRICKLAND'S Mellifluous COUGH BALSAM is warranted to be the only preparation known to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Chronic Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis and Croup. Being prepared from Honey and Herbs, it is healing, softening and expectorating, and particularly suitable for all affections of the Throat and Lungs. For sale by Druggists everywhere.

COUGH NO MORE

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
oc13:1yd WHOLESALE AGENT.

DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has CURED thousands of the worst cases of BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure. For sale by all Druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

CURE FOR PILES

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
oc13:1yd WHOLESALE AGENT.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

DRUM & SLACK,

Have on hand a Large Assortment of

MOWING MACHINES,

HORSE RAKES,

STRAW CUTTERS,

SCYTHES AND

HAY RAKES,

At No. 28 and 30 Ohio St., Allegheny.

se8

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

CHRISTMAS AND

New Years Gifts

AT

EATON'S,

17 FIFTH STREET,

JUST RECEIVED

A Large and Desirable Stock of

GOODS

Suitable for Presents.

Point Lace Collars, Handkerchiefs and Barbes; Val Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs; Thread, Lace and Maltese Collars.

A full line of LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS in Embroidered, Lace Trimmed, Colored, Bordered and Hemstitched.

Fine stock of FANCY COMBS of every description. Work Boxes, Glove Boxes, Fancy Boxes, Card Baskets, Fancy Bead Baskets.

BALMORAL HOSE.

Full line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Tartan, Fancy Stripe and Scarlet.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Scarfs, Ties, Negligee Shirts, Underclothing of every description, Gloves, Half Hose, Plain, Colored Bordered, Hemstitched and Silk. Zephyr Goods, Shawls and Capes, Scarfs and Nubias, Hoods and Skating Caps.

Full assortment all sizes GAITERS for Ladies and Misses.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, new styles, just received this day.

F. H. EATON,

(*Successors to EATON, MACRUM & CO.,*)

de18 No. 17 FIFTH STREET.

GREAT

Holiday Sale

AT

Nos. 78 AND 80 MARKET STREET.

PRESENTS FOR EVERYBODY.

Embroideries of All Kinds.

FINE SLIPPER AND
OTTOMAN PATTERNS,
LINEN AND SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
WOOLEN GOODS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
IN ENDLESS VARIETY,
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SCARFS, SCARF PINS
AND SLEEVE BUTTONS.

Fancy Goods.

We have made this department a SPECIALTY.
We will be receiving

NEW GOODS

Every Day During the Holiday Season.

FINE WORK BOXES,
RETICULES,
PERFUME BOXES,
LADIES' COMPANIONS,
SATCHELS,
CIGAR STANDS,
CIGAR CASES,
WATCH STANDS,
ALBUMS,
JEWEL CASES,
FANCY COMBS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Customers will find our prices

Lower than any Other House in the City

GIVE US A CALL, AT

Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.

de13

NEW YEARS GIFTS.

Great Reduction

IN THE PRICE OF

HOLIDAY GOODS

AT

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,

19 FIFTH STREET,

In order to close out all our Fancy Articles, we have made a

Great Reduction in Price.

Those who failed to make "Christmas Presents" can find supply of

GOODS

THAT WILL BE USEFUL AND ACCEPTABLE TO ALL.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

de29:ME 19 FIFTH STREET.

PRICES REDUCED.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

No. 25 Fifth Street,

Offer for sale a large stock of

DRESS GOODS

ja8 AT REDUCED PRICES.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

AT

W. W. MOORHEAD'S,

81 Market St.

LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, RIBBONS,
WOOLEN GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS,
CORSETS, &c., &c.

GENTS' AND LADIES'
FURNISHING GOODS.
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS, at
ja8 MOORHEAD'S, 81 Market street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS

IN

Boots and Shoes.

JUST RECEIVED,

A TREMENDOUS STOCK

OF

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

AT

J. A. ROBINSON & CO.S,

61 Market treet,

Next door to BARKER'S Dry Goods Store. no4

LOOK HERE!

Men's Hand-Sewed, Oak-Tanned

KIP LEATHER BOOTS,

ONLY THREE DOLLARS AND A HALF A PAIR!

Cost $5.25 to Make.

For sale only at McCLELLAND'S EMPORIUM, Nos. 55 and 57 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GUM SHOES AT NEW YORK PRICES.

de28

GREAT BARGAINS

TO BE OBTAINED AT 92 FEDERAL STREET,

IN BOOTS AND SHOES.

PRICES MARKED DOWN. Being determined to reduce my present stock, I have marked down the price, and will sell ten per cent less than any other house in the two cities. Give me a call and you will be satisfied.

W. K. McCLINTOCK,
92 Federal street, Allegheny.

P. S.—All goods warranted. ja5

FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

GOODS MARKED DOWN IN PRICE,

PREPARATORY TO TAKING STOCK,

And will be sold at GREAT BARGAINS. Give me a call, and you will get the CHEAPEST AND BEST BARGAINS IN BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, BALMORALS, POLISH BOOTS AND GUMS OF ALL KINDS that can be found in any house in the city, at

J. H. BORELAND'S,
ja5 98 Market Street, 2d door from Fifth.

LADIES', GENTS',

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,

At COYLE'S, corner Fifth and Wylie streets.

Prices to suit everybody. au18

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES

Have been awarded the FIRST PREMIUMS at the following Fairs for the year 1865:

First Premium for best Machine work at Penna. State Fair.
First premium for best Machine work at New York State Fair.
First Premium for best Family Machine at Ohio State Fair.
First premium for best manufacturing Machine at Ohio State Fair.
First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Michigan State Fair.
First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Wisconsin State Fair.
First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Lawrence County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Machine for general purposes, at Lawrence County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Family Machine at Bucks County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Bucks County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Springfield Fair, Ohio.
First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Palmyra Fair, N. Y.
First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Suffolk County Fair, N. Y.
First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Schuyler County Fair, N. Y.
First Premium for best Machine for all purposes, at Allegheny County Fair, Pa.
First premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Allegheny County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Machine work at Allegheny County Fair, Pa.
And wherever exhibited.

A. F. CHATONEY,

GENERAL AGENT,

oc27:eod&E No. 18 Fifth St., Pittsburgh.

WM. SUMNER....J. F. WRIGHT....E. P. CARPENTER.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

WHEELER & WILSON'S

LOCK-STITCH

SEWING MACHINE.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES:

No. 27 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.
No. 99 Main street, Wheeling, West Virginia.
No. 205 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
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GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF STORES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Jan. 8th, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at the GOVERNMENT STORE HOUSE ON PENN STREET, opposite the Fort Wayne Railroad Depot, in this city, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 23d, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following Quartermaster's Stores, viz:

94 Double Bunks,
6 sets Wheel Harness,
8 Office Desks,
6 sets Lead Harness,
2 " Pigeon Holes,
1 Cooking Stove,
31 Office Stoves,
31 Stools,
1 Table,
24 Lights Window Sash,
1 Curry Comb,
4 Leather Halters,
1 Brace Drill,
2 Cold Chisels,
1 pair Compasses,
2 Drills,
2 Neck Halters,
8 Chairs,
1 Clock,
3 Wagon Tongues,
3½ bbls. Lime,
160 lbs. Nails,
100 lbs. Spikes,
12 pairs Hinges,
2 Horse Brushes,
2 Anvils,
2 B. S. Bellows,
1 Buttress,
1 Broad Axes,
3 Augers,
1 Adz,
3 Braces,
4 Wood Files,
10 Saw Files,
1 Half Round File,
10 assorted Hammers,
2 pair Compasses,
2 Grindstones complete,
2 Gauges,
1 Tuyre Iron,
1 Hatchet,
1 Claw Hammer,
1 Drawing Knife,
1 Chalk Line,
6 Planes,
11 Planes, assorted,
2 Heading Tools,
1 Tryer,
2 Vises,
17 Hand Saws,
34 pairs Handcuffs,
5 assorted Squares,
4 Water Dippers,
1 Saw Set,
2 Bench Screws,
2 Oil Stones,
1 Spoke Shave;
1 Awl,
10 Awl Blades,
1 Channeller,
3 Brace Bits,
8 assorted Bits,
2 Auger Bits,
13 assorted Chisels,
1 Hardie,
1 Clinching Iron,
2 Thumb Gauges,
1 pair Shoeing Nippers,
1 pair Pincers,
3 Pritchels,
6 Punches,
3 Horse Rasps,
1 Screw Plate, Taps, &c,
1 Square,
5 pair B. S. Tongs,
1 Monkey Wrench,
2 Hand Wrenches,
1 Tenon Saw,
1 Compass Saw,
4 Tin Cans,
6 Stove Pipe Elbows,
2 Manure Forks,
2 Hoes,
2 Branding Irons,
2 Iron Kettles,
6 Collar Needles,
2 Boilerlids,
15 Lamps,
1 Draw Gauge,
1 Saddler's Hammer,
1 " Horse,
6 Awl Handles,
1 Coffee Pot,
8 Ropes,
1 pair Saddler's Pincers,
1 Slaker,
1 Claw Tool,
1 Saddler's Tickler,
1 Edge Tool,
3 Axes,
6 Tin Boilers,
10 Balls and Chains,
3 Wheelbarrows,
3 Crowbars,
1 pair Balances,
11 Lamp Chimneys,
½ pound Black Wax,
14 pieces Zinc,
2 Books, 2 quires,
2 Books, 4 quires,
3 Books, 6 quires,
¼ pound Lamp Black,
1 gal. Neatsfoot Oil,
25 pounds Horse Shoes,
3 Ladles,
3 Picks and Handles,
110 Joints Stove Pipes,
20 Cooking Pots,
1 Saddler's Knife,
1 Shoe Knife,
2 Spades,
20 Shovels,
1 Scythe and Snathe,
1 Scythe Stone,
1 Fire Shovel,
2 Camp Kettles,
2 Bake Pans,
¼ pound Borax,
5 Whitewash Brushes,
4 Stove Pipe Caps,
¼ pound Chalk,
6 Stove Grates,
2 Hammer Handles,
2 Awl Handles,
420 pounds Iron, assorted,
38 pounds Hoop Iron,
¼ Side Harness Leather,
15 lbs. Horseshoe Nails,
7 Sheets Sand Paper.

TERMS—Cash, United States Currency.

E. E. CAMP,
Bret. Lieut. Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ja8:1Jan23M

SALE OF

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Jan. 6th, 1866.

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33 Mules.
15 Horses.
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1 Cask.
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2 Two Horse Wagons.
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1 Cart.
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52 do do Lead do
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Terms—Cash, U. S. Currency.

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DRESS AND SCHOOL SUITS,

A new lot of choice goods

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH, JANUARY 8, 1866.

PROTECTION OF FREEDMEN.

Actual Condition of the Rebel States

SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES SUMNER

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole having resumed the consideration of the bill (S. No. 9) to maintain the freedom of the inhabitants in the States declared in insurrection and rebellion by the proclamation of the President of the 1st of July 1862.

Mr. Sumner said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: When I think of what occurred yesterday in this Chamber; when I call to mind the attempt to whitewash the unhappy condition of the rebel States, and to throw the mantle of official oblivion over sickening and heart-rending outrages, where human rights are sacrificed and rebel barbarism receives a new letter of license, I feel that I ought to speak of nothing else. I stood here years ago, in the days of Kansas, when a small community was surrendered to the machinations of slave masters. I now stand here again, when, alas! an immense region, with millions of people, has been surrendered to the machinations of slave masters. Sir, it is the duty of Congress to arrest this fatal fury. Congress must dare to be brave; it must dare to be just. But I shall not be diverted from the question before the Senate, although, in unfolding the necessity of present legislation for the protection of the freedmen, I shall be led necessarily and logically to speak of the condition of the rebel States.

All must admit that the bill of my colleague is excellent in purpose. It proposes nothing less than to establish equality before the law at least so far as civil rights are concerned, in the rebel States. This is done simply to carry out and maintain the proclamation of emancipation, by which this Republic is solemnly pledged to maintain the emancipated slave in his freedom. Such is our pledge: "and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons." This pledge is without any limitation in space or time. It is as extended and as immortal as the Republic itself. Does any body call it vain words? I trust not. To that pledge we are solemnly pledged. Wherever our flag floats as long as time endures we must see that it is sacredly observed.

But the performance of that pledge cannot be intrusted to another, least of all, can it be intrusted to the old slave masters, embittered against their slaves. It must be performed by the national Government. The power that gave freedom must see that this freedom is maintained. This is according to reason. It is also according to the examples of history. In the British West Indies we find this teaching. Three of England's greatest orators and statesmen, Burke, Canning, and Brougham, at successive periods united in declaring, from the experience in the British West Indies, that whatever the slave masters undertook to do for their slaves was always "arrant trifling," and that whatsoever might be its plausible form, it always wanted "the executive principle." More recently the Emperor of Russia, when ordering emancipation, declared that all efforts of his predecessors in this direction had failed because they had been left to "the spontaneous initiative of the proprietors." I might say much more on this head, but this is enough. I assume that no such blunder will be made on our part; that we shall not leave to the old proprietors the maintenance of that freedom to which we are pledged, and thus break our own promises and sacrifice a race.

I have already alluded to emancipation in Russia. But this example is worthy our deepest study, unless we purposely reject history. All know that in 1861 the Emperor, by solemn proclamation, gave freedom to upward of twenty-three million serfs; but it is not generally known by what supplementary provisions this freedom was secured.

I have in my hands an official copy of this great act, published at St. Petersburg, by which it is declared that the serfs, after an interval of two years, are "entirely disfranchised." Under this proclamation, a new set of local magistrates was constituted, with "special court" and "justices of the peace" in each district, to superintend the working of the proclamation and to examine on the spot all questions arising from emancipation. Their provision was not unlike our Bureau of Freedmen, which is thus vindicated by this example.

But the good work did not stop here. The Emperor did not leave the freedmen without protection, handed over to the tender mercies of their former owners. By a careful series of "regulations" accompanying the proclamation, prepared with infinite care, and divided into chapters and sections, the rights of the freedmen are secured beyond question. I hold a copy of this remarkable document in my hand. Here it is, a model for our imitation.

These "regulations" begin with the formal declaration that the freedmen, by the act of emancipation, "acquire the rights belonging to free farmers." The language is general. It is the "rights of free farmers," not in certain particulars, but in all particulars; not merely in exemption from the authority of their masters, but in complete enfranchisement. Surely here is an example for us.

The "regulations" then proceed in formal words to fix and assure these rights civil and political. These rights are not left to inference or to future discussion; but they are positively declared with all possible detail.

By one section the freedman is secured in all his rights of family and rights of contract, as follows:

"The articles of the Civil Code on the rights and obligations of the family are extended to the freedmen; consequently they acquire the right, without the authorization of the proprietor, to contract marriage, and to make any arrangement whatever concerning their family affairs; they can equally enter into all agreements and obligations authorized by the laws, as well with the State as with individuals, on the conditions established for free farmers; they can inscribe themselves in the guilds, and exercise their trades in the villages; and they can found and conduct factories and establishments of commerce."

Surely here is an example for us.

By another section the freedman is secured in rights of property. He may acquire and alienate property of all kinds, according to the general law; and besides, "the possession of the homestead" on which he has lived is guaranteed to him on certain conditions. Surely here is an example for us.

By another section the freedman is secured complete *equality in the courts*, as follows:

"He shall have the right of action whether civilly or criminally, to commence process, and to answer personally or by attorney; to make complaint, and to defend his rights by all the means known to the law, *and to appear as witness and as bail conformably to the common law.*"

Mark these words. He may appear "as witness and as bail." Surely here is an example for us.

By the other sections the freedman is secured *equality in political rights*, according to the measure of such rights in Russia, thus:

"On the organization of the towns, he shall be entitled to take part in the meetings and elections for the towns, and to vote on town affairs, and to exercise divers functions; and he shall also take part in the assemblies for the district, and shall vote on district affairs, and choose the chairman."

From all the provisions on this head, it appears that the freedman enjoys rights to choose the local officers, and to be chosen in turn. Surely here is an example for us.

By still another section the freedman is secured equality at schools and in education; thus:

"He may place his children in the establishments for public education, to embrace the career of instruction, or the scientific career, or to take service in the corps of surveyors."

Surely, here again is an example for us.

Then, again, for the general protection of the freedman, it is provided that he "cannot lose his rights or be restrained in their exercise except after the judgment of the town according to fixed rules;" and still further that he "cannot be subjected to any punishment, or otherwise than by notice of a judgment, or according to the legal decision of the town to which he belongs." Surely here again is an example to us.

Thus does Russia by careful provisions, supplementary to the act of emancipation, secure her freedmen in all their rights; first, in the right of family and the right of contract; secondly, in the right of property, including a homestead; thirdly, in complete equality in the courts; fourthly, in equality in political rights; fifthly, in equality at schools and in education; and, finally, all these safeguards are crowned by declaring that they *cannot lose their rights* or be punished except after judgment according to fixed rules; thus completely fulfilling the requirement of our fathers, that "government should be a government of laws and not of men."

I trust that this example is none the less worthy of imitation because it is that of an empire, which is not supposed to sympathise with liberal ideas. Surely a republic cannot in this respect lag behind an empire. Besides, all that we hear shows that the experiment has been successful. Clearly an experiment inspired so completely by the spirit of justice cannot fail.

My colleague is clearly right in introducing his bill, and pressing it to a vote. The argument for it is irresistible. It is essential to complete emancipation. Without it, emancipation will be only *half done*. It is our duty to see that it is wholly done. Slavery must be abolished not in form only, but in substance, so that there shall be no black code, but all shall be equal before the law.

As to the power of Congress over this question I cannot doubt it. My colleague assumes the power without professing to trace it to any particular source. It may be a military power precisely as the proclamation of emancipation, and here the authority is as clear and absolute as in the District of Columbia, or it may be in pursuance of the constitutional amendment, which provides that Congress may "enforce the amendment by appropriate legislation;" or it may be to carry out the guaranty of a republican form of government.

There are measures of my own, already introduced by me, now on your table, looking to the same result as the pending bill, which proceed specifically on the two latter grounds. One of these is entitled "A bill supplying appropriate legislation to enforce the amendment of the Constitution." From this bill I read two sections:

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in further enforcement of the provision of the Constitution prohibiting slavery, and in order to remove all relics of this wrong from the States where the constitutional prohibition takes effect, it is hereby declared that all laws or customs in such States establishing any oligarchical privileges and any distinction of rights on account of color or race, are hereby annulled, and all persons in such States are recognized as equal before the law; and the penalties provided in the last section are hereby made applicable to any violation of this provision, which is made in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in further enforcement of the provision of the Constitution aforesaid, the Courts of the United States in the States aforesaid shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all offenses committed by persons not of African descent upon persons of African descent; also of all offenses committed by persons of African descent; and also of all causes, suits and demands to which any person of African descent shall be a party; and it is hereby declared that all such cases are to be treated as cases arising under the Constitution of the United States.

The bill, of course, proceeds on the idea that the amendment is now a part of the Constitution to all intents and purposes. And who can doubt this conclusion? It has been already adopted by "the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States"—in other words, by three-fourths of the States having Legislatures. The States having no Legislatures at the time of its proposition by Congress are not to be counted. Of what value can be the enforced consent of the disloyal and barbarous bodies that have pretended to act for certain States at the dictation of military power? Military power may govern during the war, but it is impotent to make a republican State or to give assent to an amendment of the Constitution.

Another bill introduced by me, and now on the table, is founded on the guaranty clause. It is brief, and will explain itself:

A bill in part execution of the guaranty of a republican form of government in the Constitution of the United States.

WHEREAS it is declared in the Constitution that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and whereas certain States have allowed their governments to be subverted by rebellion, so that the duty is now cast upon Congress of executing this guaranty: Now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all the States lately declared to be in rebellion there shall be no oligarchy, invested with peculiar privileges and powers, and there shall be no denial of rights, civil or political, on account of color and race; but all persons shall be equal before the law, whether in the court room or at the ballot box. And the statute, made in pursuance of the Constitution, shall be the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitutions or laws of any such State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Both these bills are broader even than that of my colleague; for they point to the absolute obliteration of all legal discriminations founded on color, whether in the Court room or at the ballot-box, and to this conclusion we must come at last. But I confess that I feel the dignity, the grandeur, and the substantial value, which would be found in a declaration of Congress that an oligarchical government, which denied rights to a whole race; which undertook to tax without representation; and which discarded the "consent of the governed" as its just foundation, cannot be a "republican form of government."

The most explicit, the most positive, the most mandatory words in the Constitution are, "The United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government." This great duty is thrown not upon any individual branch of the Government, but upon the United states. It is a duty "to guarantee"—which in itself is a strong term—what? A republican form of government. Now, by the lapse of State Governments in the rebel States, this duty is cast upon the United States. But the United States are represented in Congress, or rather by an act of Congress, which in itself is the embodied will of both Houses of Congress, and of the President of the United States. Congress must therefore, determine what is a republican form of government.

Into this question I do not now enter. At the proper time I hope to consider it. I content myself now by saying that it is absurd to say that a community, which is founded on oligarchical pretensions, and which excludes from all participation in the Government any considerable proportion of its tax-paying citizens, and ignores the consent of the governed, can be considered a republican form of government. On this proposition I hope to be heard at an early day. Here is one of the greatest questions of our history.

And now after this brief review of the object proposed to be accomplished, I am brought to consider the practical necessity of such legislation; and here it is my duty to expose the actual condition of the rebel States, especially as regards loyalty and the treatment of the freedmen. On this head I shall adduce evidence in my possession. In the endeavor to bring what I say within reasonable proportions, I shall adduce only a small part of what has passed under my eye; but it will be more than enough. In bringing it forward the difficulty is of selection and abridgement.

I shall begin with something relating to the condition of the rebel States generally, and shall then proceed to consider the different States successively.

And now, first, as to the rebel States generally. I know no testimony which has found its way to the public, with regard to the general condition of the South, which will compare in value with a series of letters by A. Warren Kelsey, a business agent of character and intelligence above question, who has traveled through the rebel States. His communications with his employers show singular powers of observation, and are expressed with great clearness. Of course I can only give a few extracts:

"In travelling about, as I have, from one section of the country to the other, I have been able to compare opinions, and, as you know, I have had peculiar, and favorable opportunities for ascertaining the views they have in common. I have endeavored to trace the motives from which they have acted, and which now animate them, and their *real* purpose for the future, if they have one. In giving you my opinion now, it is proper to say that I have taken no one individual as a criterion of the whole, and have judged them only by the opinions I find they are generally agreed upon. Neither have I any one's statement of their thoughts and actions. My opinions, deduction and conclusions are derived from my own experience and observation among them, and whether they shall be confirmed or denied by others, are, notwithstanding, my honest and sincere convictions.

* * * * * * *

"While I am able to say that they have made up their minds that emancipation is a fact, and not to be avoided, I am obliged to state my earnest opinion that, so far as secession is concerned—that is, the doctrine of State rights—it is more deeply rooted than ever among them. They are perfectly united in the belief that the division of this country is both right from a moral standpoint, and politic as a measure of expediency. They have simply changed their base from the battlefield to the ballot box, believing, as they very frankly admit, that greater triumphs await them there than they could ever hope for in the field. In almost every house hangs the old, worn Confederate uniform, which is displayed with pride and satisfaction to all comers. So far from repenting of the stand they took, they glory in it. They regret the result, and their non-success, it is true, but not one in a thousand will admit they were in the wrong.

* * * * * * *

"They argue that at least ninety-five in every two hundred votes at the North are sure to be thrown in their favor, and they can now rule the Union by giving up, which is cheaper than to persist in their idea of a separate government. That idea, however, is only laid aside for a time. Every boy at the South is being educated in the belief that the relations the South to-day sustains toward the North are the same as those of Hungary or Venetia toward Austria, or of Poland to Russia. They bid their time. They have adopted for their motto "Patience, and shuffle the cards." The snake, so far from being killed, is barely "scotched." Meantime, they deem it better to rule in the Union than to serve in the Confederate army.

"You can depend upon it that the Southern States in the future will present one solid, unanimous front; their leaders have them well in hand. And this is precisely what ninety-nine in every hundred of the men, women and children believe sincerely as to the situation to-day: first, that the South of right possesses and always possessed the right of secession; secondly, that the war only proved that the North was the strongest; thirdly, that negro slavery was and is right, but has been abolished by the war. The Southerners are too smart not to see that slavery is dead, but many of them hope as long as the black race exists here to be able to hold it in a condition of practical serfdom. All except the negro will be killed in one way or another by emancipation. The policy of those who will eventually become the leaders here at the South, is, for the present, to accept the best they can get, to acquiesce in anything and everything, but to strain every nerve to regain the political power and ascendancy they held under Buchanan.

"This they believe cannot be postponed longer than up to the next Presidential election. They will do all in their power to resist negro suffrage, and to reduce taxation and expenditures, and would attack the national debt if they saw any reason to believe repudiation possible. They will continue to assert the inferiority of the African, and they would to-day, if possible, precipitate the United States into a foreign war, believing they could then reassert and obtain their independence. They will, most of them, take any oaths you may cause to be adopted, and break them immediately, and without scruple. In one word, these people have placed themselves in resolute antagonism to the North, and this generation, at least, will always hate the Northern people, while the boys are being educated to the same idea.

* * * * * * *

"On the whole, looking at the affair from all sides, it amounts to just this: If the Northern people are content to be ruled over by the Southerners, they will continue in the Union; if not, the first chance they get they will rise again. I venture the prediction that within five years they will either be in power, or will be fighting us again. If the first, God help New England!"

Other testimony is in harmony. For instance a trustworthy traveler, who has recently traversed the Gulf States, thus writes in a private letter to myself:

"The former masters exhibit a most cruel, remorseless and vindictive spirit toward the colored people. In parts where there are no Union soldiers, I saw colored women treated in the most outrageous manner. They have no rights that are respected. They are killed, and their bodies thrown into ponds or mud-holes. They are mutilated by having ears and noses cut off."

Of course such a people already talk of repudiating the national debt. To the question, "Would it be safe to trust white men at the South with the power to repudiate the national debt?" a person in gray uniform at once replied, "Repudiate! I should hope they would. I'm whipped, and I'll own it; but I'm not so fond of a whipping, that I'm going to pay a man's expenses while he gives it to me. Of course there are not ten men in the whole South that would not repudiate!" Such is the spirit of these States. But a candidate for Congress in Virginia undertook to speak for the rebel States as follows:

"I am opposed to the Southern States being taxed at all for the redemption of this debt, either directly or indirectly, and, if elected to Congress, I will oppose all such measures, and I will vote to repeal all laws that have heretofore been passed for that purpose; and, in doing so, I do not consider that I violate any obligations to which the South was a party. We have never plighted our faith for the redemption of the war debt. The people will be borne down with taxes for years to come, even if the war debt is repudiated. It will be the duty of the government to support the maimed and disabled soldiers, and this will be a great expense; and if the United States Government requires the South to be taxed for the support of Union soldiers, we should insist that all disabled soldiers should be maintained by the United States Government, without regard to the side they had taken in the war."

A late writer, who within a few days has returned from an extensive tour in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, and who now enjoys a seat in your reporter's gallery, thus testifies with regard to the national debt:

"The national debt doubtless seems to you beyond the reach of any hand. Yet I regard it as very probable that one or two or all of three things will be attempted within three years after the southern members of Congress are admitted to seats—the repudiation of the national debt, the assumption of the Confederate debt, or the payment of several hundred million dollars to the South for property destroyed and slaves emancipated. I met several shrewd and intelligent men who expressed the belief that Confederate bonds will be worth something in two or three years. One told me that large amounts were held in New York and England, and he expected steps would be taken within five years toward paying them from the National Treasury. I heard no man openly advocate the repudiation of the national debt, but scores argued to me that it would not be fair to make the South pay any part of it; and one man said, he believed, if the case were only carried up, that the Supreme Court would so decide. The idea that the nation will pay the South for her slaves extensively prevails, both in Georgia and South Carolina. It is incorporated into the new Constitution of Georgia, and is openly advocated by many influential men in South Carolina. Wherefore, I say, the national debt needs watching."

Let the Secretary of the Treasury take notice, and not expose the national finances to the peril which menaces them.

Passing from this testimony, which is general, I come to the neighbor State of Virginia. I read from a private letter which I have received from a Government officer there:

"We who are here have a much better opportunity of knowing the feelings of the people than you at a distance, for they will not speak as freely before you as they will before us here among themselves. The feeling of disloyalty is as strong here now as it was during the war, but they cannot show it as they did then; but with regard to the freedmen, there is every disposition on their part to make them odious. They constantly talk of insurrection, insubordination, thieving, idleness, and every species of crime and vice: all of which, I assure you, is entirely false. They are perfectly subordinate to every law, and, so far as thieving is concerned, such an assertion is gratuitous or false; for all cases of thieving certainly, I am sorry to say, are done by the whites."

I also read from another private letter:

"The clash of arms has subsided, the serried host of rebels have been disbanded, and the huge paraphernalia of war have been scattered; but, notwithstanding these facts, the low mutterings of sullen discontent are yet heard, and the desire to persecute and break down all truly loyal men is exhibited on every hand with even more sly ferocity than while the war of sections raged.

"We are residents of this city, each engaged in public business, and consequently thrown into contact with all classes of citizens. Hourly we hear denunciations of the Government and prayers for the removal of the military. And why these prayers if the oath of allegiance had been honestly taken to be sacredly observed?

"No, gentlemen, the spirit of rebellion is not dead, and will never die while Democratic leaders in the South are relieved of their treachery and turned loose to stir up sedition and to incite rebellion. The men made loud professions of loyalty, and their press reverberates the echo from hill to valley, but you only have to read their fanfaronades on loyalty to satisfy yourselves of the bitter hatred that fills their breasts against the Union, and the burning hatred with which they proceed to pour out the vials of their wrath upon all Union men, when once they can secure their seats in Congress and get possession of the reins of State government. In their hearts they cling as ardently to State sovereignty as ever, and once give them the power and they will tax the loyal people to the full value of the slave property destroyed by the war. Mark this prediction."

Another private letter from a person so situated as to be singularly well informed, thus foreshadows a system of peonage:

"The necessity of the courts is beyond all question. Even with these courts it requires watchfulness to protect the blacks. If they were left without these courts the whites would keep them forever in bondage by keeping them in debt, and I am afraid that the legislation of the States will be to the effect to establish here the Mexican system of peonage, by using some very extraordinary terms to coerce 'hatched up accounts against the blacks.'"

To this I might add indefinitely, exhibiting the bad temper and disloyal spirit which prevail throughout Virginia. Bayonets are no longer flashing there; bullets are no longer whizzing there; but the traitorous soul that inspired the rebellion still fills the State with its malignant breath. Do not, I entreat you, allow it to rule.

From Virginia pass to North Carolina. Here the testimony is the same. During this week I have seen Government officers who have been in service, one of them since 1863, who report that it is not safe to speak one's sentiments there; that liberty of speech does not exist; that the freedmen, so far from being lazy or remiss, are willing to work, but that they are exposed to unutterable hardship and cruelty. On these points the testimony is explicit. A loyal resident of North Carolina writes me as follows:

"I tell you, sir, the only difference now and one year ago is that the flag is acknowledged as supreme, and there is some fear manifested, and they have no arms. The sentiment is the same. If anything otherwise, more hatred exists toward the Government. *I know there is more toward Union men, both black and white.*"

More hatred toward the Union men, both white and black, than there was one year ago! Such is the condition of North Carolina.

In harmony with this is other testimony:

"Two women school teachers who were recently sent from Wilmington to Fayetteville to establish a school for colored children, were informed by the Sheriff of the county that they would not be allowed to land; but they might remain on the steamer until her return to Wilmington, inasmuch as they were women; if they were men, they would receive such treatment as was awarded to such meddlesome characters before the war.

"Mr. Dickinson says that while he was in Fayetteville a negro was strung up by the thumbs in the public square and received forty-nine lashes from a civil officer recently appointed by Gov. Holden."

A Wilmington paper makes the following report:

"General Ames, General Duncan, and Colonel Donelson have returned from an official visit to Fayetteville, where they went to ascertain the truth of the reports coming from there in regard to the treatment of the colored people.

"The result of their visit substantiates the fact that the negroes have been cruelly treated, not only by the civilians, but also by the civil authorities there.

"Two negroes were tied up and publicly whipped by the Sheriff, on the sentence of a magistrate there.

"Other negroes were tied up to trees and whipped, and left tied to the trees until a storm came up and prostrated the trees, and the poor negroes fell with them.

"Citizens exercised the authority of masters over the negroes, and punished them at their will with such severity as to them seemed fit.

"It is even reported that negroes have been killed in the most cruel manner."

But why heap these instances? They might be piled high; but why pain your hearts by such an exhibition?

From North Carolina pass to South Carolina, where the testimony is, if possible, still more explicit. The spirit of this rebel State, still rebel at heart, appears in the well known letter from Wade Hampton, which I do not stop to quote. It also appears in the frank speech of James B. Campbell, in the Convention, from which I read an extract:

"I believe that when our votes are admitted into that Congress, if we are tolerably wise, governed by a moderate share of common sense, we will have our own way. I am speaking now not to be reported. We will have our own way yet, if we are true to ourselves. We know the past; we know not what is to be our future. Are we not in a condition to accept what we cannot help? Are we not in a condition where it is the part of wisdom to wait and give what we cannot avoid giving? I believe, as surely as we are a people, so surely, if we are guided by wisdom, we will, in the beginning of the next Presidential election, which is all that is known of the Constitution—for when you talk of the Constitution of the United States it means the Presidential election and the share of the spoils—I believe then we may hold the balance of power."

That Mr. Campbell spoke according to the sentiments of the prevailing politicians is attested by a private letter which I have received from a Government officer there, who is so situated as to know the real condition of things. I read extracts only:

"The speeches in Convention and Legislature are doubtless known to you, and the animus pervading all action of these bodies. Mr. Campbell expressed it exactly. Let us do what we have to do, as little as we are obliged to, get into Congress somehow, and then pay off the score. One or two minor matters in this connection I mention as showing how the current sets.

"1. The election of members of Convention, 4th September. The favorites in every contested case were those most prominent in secession proceedings of past years. The majority of them did not take the amnesty oath.

* * * * * * *

"2. Not even the prospect of securing a favorable recognition in Congress could secure the election of any man tainted with Unionism in opposition to any candidate thoroughly established as an opponent to the Government in past time.

"3. And yet, strange as it may seem, the people, by which I mean the planters generally, exclusive of the politicians, are not savagely disloyal, and this is one main point to which I desire earnestly to testify. It is a fact that the political workings of the State are in the hands of one hundred and eighty men. It has taken me six months to appreciate the entireness of the fact, though of course I heard it stated.

"It seems to me a most providential opportunity is now offered to break up this maladministration of politics. The people among whom I move are becoming restive under present disadvantages, and criticise sharply the acts of the Legislature, which seem to delay reconstruction. If the State is refused representation in the present Congress, and the acts of the State Legislature, its speeches, its Black Code, its general factions and combative attitude, its spirit in accepting the constitutional amendment and refusing the annulment of secession ordinances; if in a word, it can be shown that the long recognized politicians of the State have thoroughly damaged the State by taking her out of the Union, and have also kept her from coming in, there will be a political revolution in the State in less than two months. The rebels so promptly pardoned by the President will meet no such complacency from the people. I know this to be true; am taught it anew every day.

"If the State authority is to be recognized, and the present Legislature triumphs by forcing the State into the Union, I anticipate very disastrous consequences. The freed people are well enough; they do not know as could be desired, but they know quite as much as could be expected, and are open to instruction, but that instruction must come from the *Government, through the military*, untrammeled by the factious fobbing of State Legislatures. There is no confidence on the part of the freed people in the *State*; they only know the United States Government, and no other will answer."

(Conclusion to-morrow.)

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Thursday Evening, Jan. 11th.

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Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture commences at 7½ o'clock. Single tickets, 50c. No Reserved Seats.

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32	incomplete sets of wrought iron parts for Casemate Carriages.
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They may be viewed on and after TUESDAY, January 2d, at the Galleries as above.

Catalogues may be obtained at the Galleries, at the office of Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street, or at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 93 Liberty street.

Catalogues can be obtained at the office of THIS PAPER. ja3:3td&3:9:15

BANK, INSURANCE, RAILWAY AND OIL STOCKS.—TUESDAY EVENING, January 9th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Sales Room, 106 Smithfield street:

25	Shares	Exchange Bank Stock.
20	do	Citizens' do do
20	do	Western Insurance Co.
25	do	Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway.
700	do	Ralston Oil Company.
100	do	Cherry Run Basin Oil Co.
5,000	do	Monongahela Pioneer Oil Co.
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250	do	Pitchie Oil Co.
250	do	Horse Neck Oil Co.
70	do	Columbia Oil Co.
70	do	United States Oil Co.

ja8 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

BRICK HOUSE AND LOT IN SEVENTH WARD.—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, January 10th, at 2 o'clock, will be sold on the premises in the Seventh ward, city of Pittsburgh, a TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, on Linton street, adjoining the Public School House, having six rooms, hall and cellar, now renting at $15 per month. The lot is 22 feet front on Linton street, within one-half square of Centre avenue, and extending back 85 feet to Duncan street. Sale positive. Terms at sale. For further particulars enquire of P. McNAMEE, or

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CITY IMPROVED PROPERTY AT TRUSTEE'S SALE.—On FRIDAY AFTERNOON, January 12th, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold by order of Trustee, THREE BRICK HOUSES, Nos. 20, 22 and 24, on Cherry alley, between Second and Third streets. The lots are 15 feet front each and 60 feet in depth.

Terms, one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

de6:mrid A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

PROCLAMATION.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, SS.

In accordance with an Act of Assembly dated March 13th, 1844, I John Morrison, Mayor of the City of Allegheny, do issue this my Proclamation: That, on the second Tuesday in January, A. D. 1866, being the ninth day of the month, the duly qualified voters of each ward of said city will meet at the several places of holding elections in their respective wards and precincts, and elect by ballot, under the provisions of said Act of Assembly—

One person to serve as Mayor of said city;

Two persons to serve as Directors of the Poor—one for the term of two years, and one for the term of three years.

On the same day, in accordance with the further provisions of said Act, the citizens of the

First Ward will elect by ballot two persons to serve as members of the Select Council—one for the term of three years, and one for the term of one year; and four persons to be members of the Common Council, and two persons to be School Directors.

Second Ward will elect by ballot two persons to be members of the Select Council—one for the term of three years, and one for the term of one year; and four persons to be members of the Common Council, and two persons to be School Directors.

Third Ward will elect by ballot two persons to be members of the Select Council—one for the term of three years, and one for the term of one year; and four persons to be members of the Common Council, and two persons to be School Directors.

Fourth Ward will elect by ballot two persons to be members of the Select Council—one for the term of three years, and one for the term of one year; and four persons to be members of the Common Council; and three persons to be School Directors—two for the term of three years, and one for the term of three years—at the election to be held as aforesaid, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1866.

The Electors of the First Ward will vote at the Public School House in said ward.

The Electors of the Second Ward will vote at the Public School House in said ward.

The Electors of the 1st Precinct of the Third Ward, which includes all that part of said ward lying west of Glover alley and Middle street, will vote at the Public School House in said ward.

The Electors of the 2d Precinct of the Third Ward, which includes all that part of said ward lying east of Glover alley and Middle street, will vote at the house of Colonel George Gerst, on the corner of East lane and Second street.

The Electors of the 1st Precinct of the Fourth Ward, which includes all that part of said ward lying west of East lane, will vote at the Engine House, corner of Lacock and Anderson streets.

The Electors of the 2d Precinct of the Fourth Ward, which includes all that part of said ward lying east of East lane, will vote at the School House, corner of South Canal and Walnut streets.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said city of Allegheny, this 28th day of December, A. D. 1865.

JOHN MORRISON, Mayor.

FOR SALE—FOR RENT.

FOR SALE.—A Farm of [illegible] acres and thirty-six perches, situate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Penna. The improvements are a hewed log dwelling and frame kitchen, bank barn and other out buildings; a good orchard, apple and peach trees, of the best variety. The farm is underlaid with coal and limestone of the best quality: a flag stone quarry of a No. 1 quality: very easy of access to the Monongahela river at Taggs Ferry. This small farm I am authorized to sell at very low figures.

Also, A No. 1 stock and grain farm, containing 500 acres, situate in Cherry Hill Township, Indiana county, Pa., near the village of Greenville. The improvements are a two-story frame house: the largest and best barn in the county: fencing generally good; 300 acres cleared; the remainder well timbered. The land is good, large meadows which produce fine crops of hay. It is very convenient to churches, schools, mills, stores, &c., &c. This property will be sold very cheap and on easy terms.

Also, a farm of about 200 acres, situated in West Wheatfield Township, Indiana county, Penna. The improvements are a good, comfortable, two-story Frame House, with 6 rooms, a large frame barn, carriage house, good corn crib, wash house, bake oven and a two-story stone spring house; about 150 acres cleared and in timothy and clover; a good orchard of apple, peach, pear and quince trees. The fencing is generally good. The land is of a good quality, abundance of limestone, and but a short distance from coal. This property will be sold very cheap.

Also, a Farm of about 240 acres adjoining the above. The improvements are a large two story Log House and a large frame barn; 175 acres cleared and under a good state of cultivation; a small apple orchard; a large two-story milk-house. These two farms united would make a first-rate Stock Farm, or will be sold separately.

Also, a Farm of 170 acres, situated in East Wheatfield township, Indiana county, Pa. The improvements are a large Frame House with 10 rooms, log barn with a good shed all around; 50 acres cleared; two tenement log dwellings; apple orchard; very convenient to church, schools, stores, &c. A portion of the purchase money will be taken in well located land in Iowa.

Also, a Farm of 188 acres in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county. The land is of the best quality; a very large orchard of the best variety of fruit. This farm will be sold at a very reduced price. Possession given on the 1st day of April, 1866.

Also, the best farm in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., containing 240 acres; about 6 miles south of the Pa. Railroad. The improvements are two large hewed log houses; one of the largest and best frame barns in the township; two apple orchards. The whole farm is under a high state of cultivation. The fencing is all No. 1. The land is of the very best limestone; about 200 acres cleared, the balance in good timber. Possession on the first day of April, 1866. This property will be sold at a great bargain. The owner wishes to engage in other business.

Also, several other Farms ranging from $30 to $200 per acre.

Also, a Farm of 150 acres, situate in McCandless township, Allegheny county, Pa., about 8 miles from the city. The improvements are a Log House, a good barn, a young orchard of apple, peach and pear. I will sell this valuable property very cheap and on easy terms.

For further particulars, inquire of

G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent,
se23 No. 164 Fourth street.

COAL, COAL AND LAND FOR SALE.—The very valuable FARM in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., containing 175 acres SURFACE AND COAL, and fronting on the Monongahela river for more than half a mile, in Pool No. 3.

In this tract there are 135 acres of good merchantable COAL fronting on the river, with deep water all along the property. The water is never less than from 7½ to 10 feet deep, when the river is at its lowest stage.

The land is of the very best quality of river bottom, all in good order, and under good fencing, with a large well finished two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, large frame Barn, frame stable 100 feet long; Corn Crib, Wagon House and two Tenement Dwellings.

The Greensburg and Washington Turnpike runs through the farm; and taking it altogether for convenience of location and intrinsic value, is certainly one of the very best investments now offered in this county.

Payments will be made to suit the purchasers. For particulars, enquire of

G. H. TOWER,
Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth street.
no13:dtf.

DWELLING HOUSES for sale by

S. S. BRYAN,

BROKER IN STOCKS, BONDS AND REAL ESTATE,

59 FOURTH STREET, (BURKE'S BUILDING.)

Three story brick dwelling House, No. 59 Second street, containing rooms, besides wash room and bath room.

Two story brick house corner Water street and Water alley, fronting on West Common, Allegheny. Contains 10 rooms, besides wash room and bath room.

Two story brick house, No. 276 Lacock street, Allegheny. Range in kitchen, and hot and cold water.

Large and handsomely finished three story brick dwelling on Grant street, near Sixth street, Pittsburgh. Immediate possession given.

Two story double brick dwelling on Liberty street, Allegheny, a short distance east of the East Commons. Contains ten rooms. Lot 51x160.

Three story brick dwelling, No. 90 Sandusky street, Allegheny. Contains 10 rooms. ja4

FOR SALE.

A WELL FURNISHED TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING,

Having SIX ROOMS, newly Papered and Painted, FINE PORTICO, HYDRANT inside and outside the House.

THE LOT is Forty-five feet front, by One Hundred feet deep. FINE GRAPE ARBOR, FRUIT TREES, &c. Possession will be given on the first of April next. Also,

A CORNER STORE-ROOM WITH ONE DWELLING HOUSE.

Possession will be given on the 1st of April next.

The proprietor will either sell or exchange for country Property. Terms easy. Inquire of

G. H. TOWER,
No. 164 Fourth street.
J. T. SAMPLE,
Real Estate Broker, and Insurance Agent,
au30:m&etf 85 Federal street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—One Engine, 15 inches diameter, 4 feet 6 inch stroke, 8 feet heavy Fly Wheel, with hot and cold water force pumps, blow off safety valve, patent packing. This engine is nearly new and is of superior workmanship, the castings being heavy.

Also, FOUR ENGINES, 7½ inch cylinder, 24 inch stroke, suitable for oil wells. One is new and the others have been little used.

FOUR COMPLETE SETTS DERRICK RIGGING, including bull and band wheels, boring tools, castings, ropes, &c. Also, 1,200 feet of 2½ inch tubing, brass joints, pump barrels, rods, &c.

Thirty Barrels Bone Charcoal.

About ten tons of Scrap Hoop Iron.

Eighteen Wooden Tanks 24 feet diameter, 15 feet staves, capacity, 1,200 barrels. Apply,

STANDARD REFINERY,
24 Wood street,
de18:tf or at Refinery, near Sharpsburg Bridge.

FOR SALE—REFINERY.—THE GLOBE OIL WORKS, IN PITT TOWNSHIP.—We offer these works for sale at a very low price, for the purpose of closing the business of the concern. They have a capacity, without forcing, for turning out between 700 and 800 barrels refined oil weekly. The real estate is very valuable, comprising the entire square of sixteen lots, lying between Boundary and Wilson streets, and fronting the Allegheny Valley R. R. The works are in perfect order; have Tanking capacity for 8,000 barrels Crude Oil, and warehouse for storing 5,000 barrels Refined Oil in barrels. Possession given Dec. 15th, or January 1st, 1865. Apply, for further particulars, to

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
Duquesne Way, corner of Hancock street.
no23:2wcod.

FOR SALE.

THOSE TWO HANDSOME

THREE STORY BRICK HOUSES,

Nos. 30 and 31, on the east side of WEST COMMON, near the corner of Ohio street, built and finished throughout in a superior manner—finished with every modern convenience and improvement, and at present in perfect order; one of the cleanest and most desirable situations in Allegheny. Possession on the 1st of April, 1866. Enquire of

JAMES SEMPLE,
Real Estate Broker and Insurance Agent,
oc23:tf No. 85 Federal St., Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE COAL LAND.

Will be sold TO-DAY at reduced prices. This tract is situate in Westmoreland county, Penna., on the North-Western Pennsylvania Railroad, about two miles east of Apollo, Pa., and contains two very large veins of COAL, LIMESTONE and FIRE CLAY and very complete WATER POWER.

For further particulars inquire at the Law and Claim Office of

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
de13 No. 144 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

VALUABLE COUNTRY HOME FOR SALE, situated on the Pennsylvania Railroad, one-half mile from Wilkinsburg, and only three minutes walk from the newly granted Station on said road, called EDGEWOOD STATION; a LOT of ground containing 11 acres 136 perches; three acres Oak Forrest; large Frame Building, just new, with 10 rooms, and cellar underneath; bearing Fruit Trees, Water and other conveniences. These grounds will divide handsomely. For further information call on

JAMES S. KING,
no7:dt No. 106 Fifth street.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, situated in Collins township, fronting on the Citizens' Passenger Railroad, about 200 feet, same width on the Allegheny River, containing about 2¼ acres of land with a fine brick House, with eleven well finished rooms, a large frame stable, carriage house, wash house, coal house and other buildings; a variety of fruit trees. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms. Possession given the first day of April, 1866. For further information enquire of

G. H. TOWER,
de18:tf Real Estate Agent, 164 Fourth St.

FOR SALE.—I am authorized to sell fifty acres of land, situated in Chartiers Valley, only three and a half miles from the city, and three-fourths of a mile from the Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad.

This property is well suited for gardening purposes, being all bottom land, and protected on the north by a hill and having a southern exposure. It is well adapted for a country residence, having a front on two public roads. JOHN D. BAILEY,
de25 Wilkins Hall.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE IN BIRMINGHAM.—Situated on Centre street, running through to Franklin, having a front on Centre street of 130 feet; depth, 130 feet; upon which is erected a TWO STORY BRICK MILL, Engine and Boiler all complete and in good order. Also, two Brick Dwelling houses. Inquire on the premises.

de6 JOHN W. McKEE & BRO.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE

LINSEED OIL FACTORY AND LOT,

In Birmingham, low for cash. Apply to

J. W. McKEE & BRO., Birmingham, or
J. A. CASSIDY,
ja9:6tM No. 67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

CARPETS OIL CLOTHS, &c.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF

CARPETS,

Preparatory to taking our Annual Inventory, and making our purchases for Spring, we shall offer for TWENTY DAYS, liberal concessions in prices of our choice and extensive stock of

Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Damask, Rep and Lace Curtains, Cornices, Tassels, Loops and Bands.

Enabling our customers to make HOLIDAY PRESENTS of permanent value at a very moderate expense.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,
71 and 73 Fifth street,
de21 Next House to the Post Office.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREES

FURS,

The Largest and Most Complete Assortment

Ever Offered in this Market,

AT

McCORD & CO'S,

no1 No. 131 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE

CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

THE ONLY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN AMERICA that now makes and pays an Annual CASH DIVIDEND on the first and each subsequent payment of premium. Its CASH CAPITAL, an accumulation of $1,550,000, is securely invested in public stocks and mortgages of REAL ESTATE. It is now in its 16th year of business, and has paid to the WIDOWS AND ORPHANS of its members the sum of ONE MILLION DOLLARS. To this date not a single case of litigation has occurred, an evidence that liberality and fair dealing is a speciality with this Company.

The policies of this Company are not forfeited by reason of non-payment of premium after the second year. No payments required after ten years, but policies continue good through life.

OFFICERS.

J. C. WALKLY, President.
N. S. PALMER, Vice President.
S. H. WHITE, Secretary.

Branch Office for Western Pennsylvania, where Circulars and blank Applications will be furnished,

38 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Agents wanted throughout the State. Apply to

oc25:ly F. E. GOODELL, State Agent.

CHARTER 1829. PERPETUAL.

FRANKLIN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1864, - - $2,457,849 95.

Capital	$ 400,000
Accrued Premiums	971,000
Invested Premiums	1,086,288
Unsettled Claims	8,416
Income for 1864	300,000
Losses Paid since 1829	5,000,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on liberal terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Isaac Lee,
Tobias Wagner,	Edward C. Dale,
Samuel Grant,	George Fales,
Jacob R. Smith,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Fra's W. Lewis, M. D.

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EDWARD C. DALE, Vice President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Sec'y pro tem.
J. G. COFFIN, Agent,
mh29 Corner Wood and Third streets.

FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets, - - - $1,750,000.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y.

Assets, - - - $1,585,000.

☞ Protection can be secured in the above-named and reliable Companies.

W. L. JONES, AGENT,
fe27:ly 94 Water street, (up stairs.)

WESTERN INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.

R. MILLER, Jr., *President*.
WM. P. HERBERT, *Secretary*.

Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang & Co.'s Ware house, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A Home Institution, managed by Directors who are well known to the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS.

R. Miller, Jr.,	Andrew Ackley,
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George Darsie,	Chas. J. Clark,
Campbell B. Herron,	John R. McCune,
C. W. Ricketson,	

my30 WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, *President*.
WM. A. SHEPARD, *Secretary*.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes, and Bayous, and the navigation of the Seas.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

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Wm. Bagaley,	S. M. Kier,
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B. F. Jones,	J. Caldwell, Jr.,
Hon. T. M. Howe,	John S. Dilworth,
Barclay Preston,	Wm. A. Rodgers.
George Bingham.	

de10lyd

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE N. E. CORNER WOOD AND FIFTH STS.

MARINE INSURANCE.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Phillips,	Capt. John L. Rhoads,
John Watts,	Samuel P. Shriver,
John E. Parke,	C. Hanson Love,
Charles S. Bissell,	Charles Arbuckle,
Wm. Van Kirk,	John F. Kirkpatrick,
James D. Verner,	John Glyde.

WM. PHILLIPS, *President*.
JOHN WATT, *Vice President*.
WM. F. GARDNER, *Secretary*. ju14:ly

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, *President*.
JOHN D. McCORD, *Vice President*.
D. M. BOOK, *Secretary*.

DIRECTORS.

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Capt. R. C. Grey,	Capt. Wm. Dean,
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R. L. Fahnestock,	Robert H. Davis,

OIL WORKS, &c.

STANDARD

Petroleum Refinery.

CLARK & SUMNER.

Works and Office, Collins Township.

OFFICE IN PITTSBURGH—24 WOOD STREET.

These works have the largest capacity in the country. The brand stands the highest in this country and in Europe, for quality and fire test, and the oil is put in well seasoned barrels, prepared especially for export.

Manufacturers of BOILERS, STILLS, TANKS and Improved Boring Tools for Oil Wells. de10:ly

DUNKARD CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Office Cor. of Penn and Wayne Streets.

This company was organized on the 29th inst. under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The territory of the company adjoins the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company, of this city.

Capital Stock	$225,000
Working Fund	25,000
Par Value of each Share	1 00

OFFICERS:

President—S. A. JOHNSTON.
Secretary and Treasurer—H. W. RITCHIE.

DIRECTORS:

S. A. JOHNSON,	L. S. RIGDON,
FRANK SNYDER,	JAMES GRAHAM,
F. D. GRIST,	W. C. KING.

je3:lyd H. W. RITCHIE.

SUPERIOR OIL ENGINES.

We are constructing, and will keep on hand, a superior style of

OIL ENGINES

WITH EITHER A COMMON OR TUBULAR BOILER.

We invite parties needing engines for this purpose to call and see them, corner of PIKE and O'HARA STREETS, near City Water Works.

je23 MACKINTOSH, HEMPHILL & CO.

COMMERCIAL OIL WORKS.

PURE WHITE BURNING OIL

Constantly on hand and for sale

AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES,

BY

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

No. 47 WOOD STREET.

JAMES WILKINS,

BROKER AND DEALER IN

CRUDE AND REFINED OILS,

Sill's Block, Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

☞ Special attention given to the sale and shipment of Petroleum and its products. Consignments respectfully solicited. Postoffice Box 142. mh2:ly

J. BENN,

No. 1 ST. CLAIR ST., Pittsburgh,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

And dealer in Oils. Illuminating, Lubricating, Crude Petroleum Oils, &c., constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices. Consignments and orders solicited. ap7:6m

T. J. WARING.....HENRY M. KING.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND BROKERS IN

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,

And Dealers in Refining Materials,

oc21:ly No. 33 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh.

BONDED WAREHOUSE OF

PHENIX WAREHOUSING COMPANY,

Foot of Baltic and Harrison Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.,

Storage for Refined Petroleum,

In Tanks and Barrels. See Circulars.

☞ Office, No. 35 BEAVER STREET, New York.

oc3:ly

UNDERTAKING.

ALEX. AIKEN,

UNDERTAKER,

No. 164 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. COFFINS of all kinds, CRAPES, GLOVES, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.

REFERENCES—Rev. David Kerr, D.D., Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D.D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jacob H. Miller, Esq. 29:lyd

RICHARD HOWARD.....ROLAND WHITE.

HOWARD & WHITE,

Undertakers,

Coffin Rooms at Manchester Livery Stable,

Corner of Sheffield and Chartiers streets.

☞ Orders from Allegheny City and vicinity promptly attended to. de30:lyd

COCOA NUTS—3,000 Cocoa Nuts just received and for sale by

REYMER & BROS.,
ja8 Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

RAILROADS.

1865. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.—TWELVE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20th, 1865, trains will leave the Union Passenger Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

DAY EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 2:20 A. M., stopping at principal stations. Arrives at Altoona* at 7:25 A. M.; Tyrone, 8:23 A. M.; [Bellefonte, 10:30 A. M.; Lock Haven, 12:19 P. M.;] Harrisburg,† 1:00 P. M.; Baltimore,‡ 5:30 P. M.; New York, via Allentown, 10:35 P. M.; Philadelphia,‡ 5:45 P. M.; and New York, via Philadelphia, at 10:27 P. M.

CINCINNATI EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 A. M., stopping at nearly all stations; Altoona,† at 1:50 P. M.; Harrisburg,‡ 8:15 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 1:30 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Pittsburgh at 11:40 A. M.; stopping at nearly all stations; Altoona,‡ 6:05 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12:25 A. M., and Philadelphia at 7:10 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS¶—Leaves Pittsburgh at 3:55 P. M., stopping only at principal stations. Arrives at Latrobe‡ 5:40 P. M.; Altoona, 9:10 P. M.; Harrisburg, 2:35 A. M.; Baltimore,* 7:00 A. M.; New York, via Allentown, 10:00 A. M.; Philadelphia,* 7:10 A. M.; and New York, via Philadelphia, at 12:05 P. M. Sleeping Cars run through on this train from Pittsburgh to Baltimore and Philadelphia, and to New York via Allentown.

FAST LINE—Leaves Pittsburgh at 10:00 P. M., stopping only at principal stations. Arrives at Altoona at 3:00 A. M.; Harrisburg,* 8:15 A. M.; Baltimore,† 12:30 P. M.; New York,† via Allentown, 3:40 P. M.; Philadelphia,† 1:10 P. M.; and New York, via Philadelphia, at 5:42 P. M.

*Breakfast. †Dinner. ‡Supper.
¶Daily all other trains, Sundays excepted.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION—Daily (except Sundays) at 4:15 P. M., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Conemaugh, and connecting at Blairsville Intersection with trains on the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania Railroad.

ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION—Daily (except Sundays) at 7:10 A. M., stopping at all regular station, between Pittsburgh and Altoona, and making close connection with trains on the Indiana Branch, West Pennsylvania Railroad, Ebensburg & Cresson Railroad, and Hollidaysburg Branch.

First Accommodation Train for Wall's Station—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 6:30 A. M.

Second Accommodation Train for Wall's Station—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 10:45 A. M.

Penn Accommodation, No. 1—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 3:00 P. M.

Third Accommodation Train for Wall's Station—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 6:05 P. M.

Penn Accommodation, No. 2—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 10:30 P. M., stopping at all stations between Pittsburgh and Penn Station.

The Church Train leaves Wall Station every Sunday at 9:05 A. M., and arrives in Pittsburgh at 10:05 A. M. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Wall's Station at 2:00 P. M.

Returning Trains arrive in Pittsburgh as follows:

Mail	1:50 A. M.
Fast Line	2:40 A. M.
First Wall's Station Accommodation	6:25 A. M.
Penn Accommodation	7:55 A. M.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation	8:50 A. M.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:05 A. M.
Baltimore Express	1:20 P. M.
Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant	10:50 P. M.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation	1:50 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	2:06 P. M.
Penn Accommodation, No. 2	6:25 P. M.
Pittsburgh & Erie Mail	12:35 P. M.

An Agent of the Excelsior Omnibus Company will pass through each train before reaching the Depot, take up checks, and deliver baggage to any part of the city. Office, No. 410 Penn street—open day and night—where all orders for the movement of passengers and baggage will receive prompt attention.

Baltimore Express will arrive with Philadelphia Express, at 2:30 P. M., on Mondays.

NOTICE.—In case of loss, the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

At the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Passenger Station, on Liberty and Washington streets.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

THE GREAT SHORT LINE ROUTE

VIA STEUBENVILLE.

TO COLUMBUS,
CINCINNATI,
LOUISVILLE,
INDIANAPOLIS,
ST. LOUIS,

And all the principal Cities,

WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

On and after

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, 1865,

Trains will leave and arrive at the UNION DEPOT as follows:

	Departs.	Arrives.
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steubenville Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Gen'l Ticket Agent, S. F. SCULL, Columbus, Ohio.
[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

1865. Winter Arrangement. 1865.

On and after November 19th, 1865, trains will leave as follows:

[illegible]

NEW BRIGHTON—[illegible]

ROCHESTER—[illegible]

[illegible]

F. R. MYER, General Ticket Agent.

no20

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30th, 1865,

The trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

Mail to and from Uniontown	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
First McKeesport Accom.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second	6:15 P. M.	2:05 P. M.
First Braddock's	7:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Second	4:10 P. M.	5:45 P. M.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport	1:00 P. M.	10:00 A. M.

For Tickets apply to

A. J. SHANK, Agent.
oc27-ly W. B. STOUT, Sup't.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20th, Passenger trains will be arranged to run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Pittsburgh at 6:45 A. M., arriving at Kittanning at 9:45 A. M. Leaves Kittanning at 5:10 P. M.; arrives at Pittsburgh at 6:10 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN—Leaves Kittanning at 7:50 P. M., arriving at Pittsburgh at 11:00 A. M. Leaves Pittsburgh at 5:10 P. M., arriving at Kittanning at 7:10 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Soda Works at 6:30 A. M., arriving at Pittsburgh at 9:00 A. M. Leaves Pittsburgh at 1:40 P. M., arriving at Kiskiminetas at 3:55 P. M.

F. WRIGHT, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

HUMPHREY'S

HOMOEPATHIC SPECIFICS.

Have proved, from the most ample experience an entire success, simple, efficient and reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable.

		CENTS.
No. 1	cures FEVERS, Congestions, Inflammation	25
2	" WORMS, Worm Fever, Colic	25
3	" CRYING COLIC, or Teething of Infants	25
4	" DIARRHEA of children or adults	25
5	" DYSENTERY, Griping and Billious Colic	25
6	" CHOLERA MORBUS, Nausea	25
7	" COUGHS, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8	" NEURALGIA, Toothache, Faceache	25
9	" HEADACHE, Sick Headache	25
10	" DYSPEPSIA, Billious Stomach	25
11	" SUPPRESSED, scanty and painful periods	25
12	" LEUCORRHŒA, or Whites	25
13	" CROUP, hoarse cough	25
14	" SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15	" RHEUMATISM, all rheumatic pains	25
16	" FEVER AND AGUE, Chills and Fever	50
17	" PILES, internal or external	50
18	" OPTHALMY, sore, inflamed eyes	50
19	" CATARRH, acute or chronic, influenza	50
20	" WHOOPING COUGH, spasmodic cough	50
21	" ASTHMA, oppressed	50
22	" EAR DISCHARGES, impaired hearing	50
23	" SCROFULA, enlarged glands	50
24	" GENERAL DEBILITY, physical weakness	50
25	" DROPSY and Scanty Secretions	50
26	" SEA SICKNESS, or sickness from riding	50
27	" KIDNEY DISEASE, Gravel	50
28	" NERVOUS DEBILITY, seminal emissions, involuntary discharges	[illegible]
29	" SORE MOUTH, or Canker	50
30	" URINARY INCONTINENCE	50
31	" PAINFUL PERIODS, even with Spasms	50
32	" SUFFERINGS at Change of Life	100
33	" EPILEPSY, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dances	100
34	" DIPTHERIA, ulcerated sore throat	50

FAMILY CASES.

Cases of 30 vials, in morocco case and book complete	$10 00
Case of 20 large vials, in morocco and book	6 00
Case of 20 large vials, plain case and book	5 00
Case of 10 boxes (No 1 to 15) and book	3 00

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Wholesale Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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SPERMATORRHŒA, or Sexual Weakness, and all diseases arising therefrom, are cured in a much shorter time than heretofore by my NEW VEGETABLE REMEDIES. Medicines sent to any part of the Union. All letters must contain a stamp to pay return postage. Correspondence held sacred. Office, 85 SMITHFIELD STREET, near Diamond. Address, J. W. BRANSTRUP, M. D.,

ja13:ly Box 800, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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For the cure of all diseases of a private nature, in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. Cure warranted or money refunded.

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GENERAL

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And Patent Agency.

No. 12 St. Clair St., near Suspension Bridge.

[illegible] Civil Engineer,

Residence No. 14 Hay street.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1866.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.	Arrives.
Day Express 2:20 a m	Mail 1:50 a m
Altoona Accom'n 7:10 a m	Fast Line 2:40 a m
Cincinnati Exp's 8:50 a m	1st Wall Accom'n 6:25 a m
Mail 11:40 a m	1st Penn Accom 7:55 a m
Phil'a Express 3:55 p m	2d Wall Accom 8:50 a m
Johnstown Ac'n 4:15 p m	Johnst'n Accom 10:05 a m
Fast Line 10:00 p m	Pitt&Erie Mail 12:35 p m
1st Wall Accom 6:30 a m	Baltimore Exp's 1:20 p m
2d " " 10:45 a m	3d Wall Accom 1:50 p m
3d " " 6:05 p m	Phil'a Express 2:05 p m
1st Penn Accom'n 10:30 p m	2d Penn Accom 6:25 p m
1d " " 3:00 p m	Altoona Accom. & Emigt Train 01:50 p m

The church train leaves Walls' Station every Sunday at 9:05 a m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati.

Departs.	Arrives.
Fast Line 2:50 a m	Fast Line 8:20 a m
Mail 8:00 a m	Mail 3:35 p m
Express 2:20 p m	Express 12:55 a m
Steubenville Accommodation 4:00 p m	Steubenville Accommodation 10:10 a m

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.	Arrives.
Express 3:03 a m	Express 2:03 a m
Express 1:58 p m	Express 9:13 p m
Express 2:58 p m	Express 3:23 p m
Mail 7:13 a m	Mail 6:13 p m
Wheeling Expr's 5:18 p m	

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 4:20 p. m., and 5:40 p. m.; Rochester, 2:15 p. m.; New Castle, 3:50 p. m.; Economy, 10:30 p. m.; Wellsville, 3:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.	Arrives.
Express 2:23 a m	Express 3:58 p m
Express 1:50 p m	Express 9:13 p m
Mail 6:23 a m	Express 2:28 a m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 3:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail 7:15 a m	Mail 6:05 p m
Express 3:00 p m	Express 10:30 a m
1st McKeesport 11:00 a m	1st McKeesport 6:50 a m
2d " 6:15 a m	2d " 2:05 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail 6:45 a m	Express 11:00 a m
Express 5:10 p m	Mail 6:10 a m
Accommodation 1:40 p m	Accommodation 9:00 a m

Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, to Oil City and Franklin.

Arrives.	Departs.
No. 40 Express 7:48 p m	No. 27 Express 6:53 a m

Via. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Beaver Valley.

Brownsville Boat—Grant and Water Sts.

Arrives.	Departs.
1:00 a m 4:00 p m	8:00 a m 6:00 p m

Harmony Stage, St. Clair St.

Arrives.	Departs.
8½ p. m.	

Butler Stage—No. 6 St. Clair Street.

Arrives.	Departs.
	6¼ a. m.

Washington Stage—Hare's Hotel

Arrives.	Departs.
2½ p. m.	6:00 a. m.

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410 PENN STREET.

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OMNIBUSSES AND CARRIAGES furnished for all trains. Also, Carriages for Funerals, Weddings and Parties, at short notice and reasonable rates. STABLE OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. no7:1yd

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Arrest of a Runaway Wife—Her Paramour Charged with Stealing $4,700—They are both held for Trial.

Some time since, as our readers will remember, a man named Dietrich published an advertisement in the city papers, announcing the fact that his wife and family, six in number, had deserted him. After the publication of the advertisement, Dietrich discovered that his wife had left his house in company with a man named Funk. For a time the whereabouts of the parties could not be discovered, and it being found they had passed from Allegheny over the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad, Dietrich procured passage to Chicago, and although he engaged the services of several experienced detectives, failed to ascertain the whereabouts of the runaways.

During Dietrich's absence, officer Nixon, of the Allegheny police, learned that the parties sought for were at Kittanning, Armstrong county. He immediately communicated the fact through proper channels to Dietrich, who returned to Allegheny and made information before Alderman Robinson, against Funk for the larceny of some forty-seven hundred dollars in money, and against his wife for desertion. Nixon, as we noticed at the time of the occurrence, proceeded to Kittanning and arrested the parties, who were held in bonds for a further hearing. The hearing came off on Friday afternoon at three o'clock, when the Alderman held the defendants to bail, each in the sum of two thousand dollars, to answer the charges preferred, at the March term of Court. The case has excited considerable interest between the friends of the respective parties, and when brought to trial before a jury, may give rise to some interesting developments.

Sanitary Board.

Did not the last meeting of the citizens for the purpose of adopting sanitary measures, adjourn to meet some time during the first or second week in January? We are under the impression that it did, and if such is the case, it is about time to awaken the minds of the public in regard to the matter. Too prompt action cannot be taken. The breaking up of winter will leave our alleys, back yards and vacant lots reeking with filth, while the heat of a summer's sun will convert it into hotbeds of disease. The gentlemen who were present at the last meeting entertain some very excellent ideas in regard to sanitary regulations, which they embodied in a report which was published, and we hope that some action will be taken immediately in regard to the matter. As sure as the sun rises in the east and sets in the west, we shall be visited by cholera this summer, and it will then be too late. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.

Bring it Along.

In view of the many cases of extortion that occur in our city, we think that the following machine should be introduced into our hacks. There are an independent set of hackmen here, men who have no stated place of business, but who "pirate," as the steamboatmen say, wherever they can, who make it a rule to extort from any passenger who looks green enough to submit to their demands. We give this extract, in order that it may suggest some practical way of putting a check upon these felows:

An ingenious little machine has been put on some of the Parisian hacks. It indicates to the passenger who engages it, at once the time he is riding; the distance he has made, and the price he has to pay according to the official regulations. The little machine is called "comptoir mechanique," and the police intend to put them on all the hacks of the city.

The Skating Prizes.

In the skating race at Central Park, on Saturday, for prizes, two elegant pairs of skates being the prizes, Allen Kramer, Jr., was the successful competitor among the gentlemen, and Miss G—e was the successful lady. The *Leader* of yesterday stated that no ladies entered into the contest for the prize, but that is a mistake, as there were three competitors. During the day there were eighteen hundred visitors, and after dark twelve hundred, making, in all, three thousand visitors in round numbers at the Central on Saturday. There were equally as many at the Union Park, and we are informed that there were about fifteen hundred on the ice at Smoky Island. This is pretty well for one day, and Saturday was not a good day for skating either. It was too cold.

Another Burglary in Allegheny—Arrest of the Perpetrator.

A few nights ago, the house of Thomas Rodgers, on River avenue, was entered by a burglar, and a variety of articles in the clothing line carried off. The family were absent at the country, and the fact that a robbery had been committed was not discovered until Thursday last, when Mr. Rodgers engaged the services of "Commodore" McKelvy, one of the Independent Police, at Alderman Nullie's office, in Allegheny, who ferretted out the guilty party, and traced him to an adjacent county. The prisoner gave his name as Joseph H. Davis, and he was committed to jail for trial at the March term of court, in default of one thousand dollars bail.

Meeting of Prison Inspectors.—The Board of Prison Inspectors of the County Prison, met on Friday, and amongst other business before them was the election of Jail Physician. The aspirants for the office, beside the present incumbent, Dr. A. G. McCandless, were Dr. James McCann, late of the 5th Pa. Artillery, Dr. Roberts, of South Pittsburgh, and others. Dr. McCandless, after several ballots, was re-elected to the position, and is therefore authorized to act as Jail Physician, in connection with his duties in a similar capacity at the Marine Hospital. The contract for supplying the prisoners in the jail with bread was again awarded to Mr. John Shephard.

The 77th Regiment.—Companies D and F, of the 77th Pennsylvania Regiment, arrived in the city on Saturday, and will be discharged in a day or two. They number about one hundred men, and are under command of Lieutenant Colonel Wm. A. Robinson, of Allegheny, of whom they speak in the highest terms. They desire us to express their thanks to him for his successful efforts in procuring for them the best possible transportation, and getting them through with safety and dispatch. The balance of the regiment, under command of Colonel Rose, is expected here in a day or two, having left Texas at the same time with companies D and F.

Store Robbed.—The store of Ewing & Hill, at the Mansfield station on the Pittsburgh & Steubenville railroad, was entered on Friday, and a large quantity of goods taken out, principally boots and shoes. The robbers ransacked the drawers, but found only ten dollars in fractional currency. They entered by forcing the front door open. The store was but recently started, and its owners were just completing arrangements for occupying it at night, but the robbers got one day ahead of them. The same thieves forced open the station house and ticket office, but finding no money left everything there undisturbed.

Allegheny River.—On Saturday morning the Allegheny river was entirely closed, with the exception of about thirty feet at the railroad bridge. It would not surprise us in the least to find it closed over this morning solid enough to bear a team. We have had no such cold weather as yesterday and last night this winter.

Death in a Ball-Room.—A Mr. Charles Windech, of Detroit, while dancing the schottische with a lady, at a ball on the 28th ult., and having made the circuit of the hall, staggered and fell, and before he could be placed on a lounge was dead. He was lately from Titusville, Pa.

A New Swindling Dodge.

Some time since, an Oil City chap made a bet with a comrade that he could go up to Kittanning and sell the people there, and that they wound stand the sell. The stakes having been deposited, Oil City started on his excursion, and having reached Kittanning, he put up at the best hotel in the place. Soon after he went to a livery stable, and having hired a horse and buggy, he drove out into the street, and announced that he would sell five dollar greenbacks for four dollars. As a matter of course he soon had purchasers. After selling a few, he said he would sell one dollar greenbacks for seventy-five cents, which offer was also greedily taken, the crowd in the meantime growing larger. Having disposed of a number of dollar notes in this manner, he offered fifty cent postal currency for twenty-five cents, then twenty-five cent currency for a dime, then dime currency for five cents, and then remarking that five cents was of no use to any person, he threw a handful of this denomination in the crowd. By this time he was surrounded by a very large concourse of people, who believing him to be drunk or crazy—they did not care which—were willing to take advantage of his misfortune. He next put his hand in his pocket and pulling out some lockets, said "Who wants to buy a locket for a dollar, and give your money back." A number of greedy applicants stretched their eager hands, and soon he had disposed of a number of lockets at one dollar each, handing back the money along with the ticket. He then put his hand in another pocket, and pulling out some more lockets, said, "my friends here are some higher priced lockets; who wants a locket for five dollars?" As before, there were numerous applicants, and when he had supplied as many as could raise the five dollars, he quietly said, "my friends there is a bona fide sale; I did not say I would give you back your five dollars," and drove away, having cleared about one hundred and twenty dollars by the operation. He then drove to the other side of the river, and having played the same game there, went back to Oil City, and claimed his bet. Since then a number of imitators have sprung up, and are going around swindling people, adopting this same dodge. Those that read the papers will be warned against these follows, but those who do not, deserve to loose their money; We notice that the people of Waynesburg, Greene county, have been victimized in a similar manner.

Disturbance in a Saloon.

On Saturday evening a rather aggravated case of assault and battery was heard before Alderman Donaldson, the particulars of which, according to the evidence, are as follows: On last Christmas day, Daniel O'Connell, with four comrades from Woods Run, went into the saloon of James R. Dickey, the "Eldorado," at the corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, for drinks. O'Connell called for ale for the party, which was set out by the barkeeper, Jas. Martin. One of O'Connell's party remarked that the glasses were not full, when the barkeeper took the glasses and threw the contents back into the pitcher. Angry words passed concering the pay for the ale, and the bar keeper struck across the counter at one of the party, O'Connell caught his arm, when Martin struck him (O'Connell) on the forehead with a tumbler, and as he staggered from the effects of the blow against the bar, struck him a second time, with a bottle, on the back of the head. After this the party left the saloons and O'Connell made information before Alderman Donaldson against Martin. At the hearing before the magistrate John C. McCarthy, Esq., appeared for the prosecutor, and A. M. Brown, Esq., for defendant. The result was that Martin was required to give bail in the sum of $500 for trial.

The proprietor of the Saloon, Mr. Dickey, had lodged complaint against O'Connell before the Mayor, for disorderly conduct, and at the conclusion of the hearing he was taken into custody by officer John Messner, who remained outside of the magistrate's office awaiting an opportunity to serve the warrant. Martin entered bail for a hearing to-day.

The Reno Oil and Land Company, at Reno, Venango county, Pa., of which Hon. Galusha A. Grow is President, are about commencing actively the development of their property, and advertise for proposals for putting down fifty oil wells. The work will be commenced at the earliest practical day after the acceptance of these proposals. This company is composed of gentlemen of the highest character and financial ability, many of whom enjoy an honorable national reputation. Men of experience in the work of drilling oil wells will find this an excellent opportunity for profitable employment.

From present indications the opening of spring will witness a greater activity at Reno than has ever been displayed in the prosecution of any enterprise in the Oil Regions. The completion of the Railroad to Pithole, the building of the town, together with several important manufactories, and the development of the oil wells, will give employment to thousands of active, industrious and enterprising men.

Opposition.—We anticipate crowded houses at both of our regular places of amusements this week, at the Theatre we are to have Matilda Herron, who opens with her great character of Camille. This piece has always drawn, notwithstanding the objections to its morality, and we have no doubt will continue to draw. At the Opera House we are to have Mr. Frank Drew, known as the King of Comedy, who appears as Solon Shingle, in the People's Lawyer, after which his own version of Camille, concluding with the farce of "acting run mad," in which he gives imitations of various artistes.

Vandenhoff.—Mr. Geo. Vandenhoff will deliver the first of his series of lectures under the auspices of the Young Mens Mercantile Literary Association to-morrow evening at Lafayette Hall. His subjects will be "scenes from Shakespeare's comedy of the Merry Wives of Windsor" and from Carleton's "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry" and an entirely new Irish Extravaganza entitled "Phelin O'Toole's Courtship. There will be no reserved seats, but the first to come, will be the first to be served.

Allegheny Republican Executive Committee.—It being understood that the Return Judges of the respective wards and precincts of Allegheny shall appoint four persons from each ward to act on the Executive Committee for the coming year, we are authorized to state that the Committee appointed for the First Ward consists of Henry Campbell, Wm. Thompson, Simeon Bulford and John F. Jennings. We have received no reports with regard to the appointments in any of the other wards.

Gymnastic Meeting.—A regular meeting of the Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association will be held at Wilkins' Hall, this evening, at which business of importance will be transacted. An impression prevailing that former members of the Association will not be admitted unless they pay arrears, we are requested to state that those who have been in the army can rejoin without payment of arrears of dues, and those who were not in the army, upon the payment of a nominal sum.

The Tribe of Asa.—The Hutchison family, after a very successful week at Pittsburgh, when they suffered great inconvenience from not being able to procure a stated Hall for their concerts, but were obliged to take different Halls at such times as they could get them, have left, and will appear as follows during the present week. Rochester, Monday Jan. 8th, New Castle, Tuesday 9th, Greenville, Wednesday 10th, Meadville Thursday 11th, Franklin, Friday 12th and Oil City, Saturday 13th.

Allegheny City Election.—To-morrow being the Second Tuesday of January, the qualified voters of Allegheny City, are called upon to select a Mayor, Director of the Poor, Members of Councils, and Ward Officers. John Morrison, Esq., the present incumbent and Republican candidate for Mayor, will be opposed by Prof. L. H. Eaton, nominated as a Union Temperance candidate.

The Skating Contest.—The contest for the prize at Central Park, od Saturday, was very largely attended, although but few entries were made. One of the prizes—a pair of skates—was won by a young man by the name of Kramer. The other prize, which was to have been awarded to the fleetest lady skater was not contested for.

There will be a Contest.—Mr. F. Smith, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Temperance League, asks us to correct the statement made in the *Gazette* of the 6th, that there would be no contest for the Mayoralty of Allegheny City to-morrow. Prof. L. H. Eaton is a candidate for Mayor on the Union Temperance ticket.

Pittsburgh Gymnasium.—A regular meeting of the Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association will be held at Wilkins Hall, this (Monday) evening, at seven o'clock. Old and new members are particularly invited to attend.

JOHN M'CLAREN, President.

T. J. DUNCAN, Jr., Secretary.

Rooms Wanted.—We know of a small family who are desirous of renting two or three rooms, in the city, in which to reside. Any person having such at their disposal will confer a favor on the applicant, by addressing C. M. H., *Gazette* office.

The Ice Prospect.—The ice dealers will take heart at the present "spell" of weather, and begin to believe that the gaping voids in their receptacles for the crystal blocks will soon be filled, ann that their harvest next summer, will be a good one.

"The Sunday-School Teacher," is the title of a new monthly just started, devoted to the interests of the Sunday School. It seems to us well filled with judicious matter. Published at $1,50 per year, by Adams, Blackmer & Lyon, Chicago.

Coal.—The amount of coal which passed through the locks of the Monongahela River Slack Water Navigation Company, during the year 1865, was 39,516,792 bushels, of which only 6,507,090 bushels were for home consumption.

Sentence Deferred.—The sentence of Pat Williams, convicted of perjury, which was to have been pronounced on Saturday, was postponed, on account of a meeting of the Prison Board of Inspectors.

The Criminal Court will meet this morning at nine o'clock. Patrick Williams, convicted of perjury, and "Neely" Burns and Jas. Crilly, convicted of attempted rape, will probably be sentenced to-day.

Receipts of Oil.—The receipts of oil by the Allegheny river for the year ending December 31st, 1865, were 399,378 bbls. The wharfage collected on this amounted to $7,988.

Before Justice Albeitz.—This magistrate, on Saturday, committed Christina Werner to jail for surety of the peace and disorderly conduct, on complaint of Henry Werner.

For Larceny.—William Williams was committed by the Mayor, on Sunday, for a further hearing on the 15th, on a charge of larceny, preferred by Wm. Caeser.

Election.—The annual election for officers of the Young Mens' Mercantile Library Association takes place this evening at the Library rooms.

Election of City Officers.—The City Councils will meet to-morrow for the purpose of election city officers.

Suicide by Shooting.

On Saturday, about 12 o'clock, Mrs. Gresslin, residing on Miltenberger's alley, Tenth ward, informed Mr. Edward Ingram that her husband, Charles Gresslin, had just committed suicide by shooting himself. Coroner Clawson went to the scene of death, and summoned a jury. After hearing the testimony, the jury found that Gresslin came to his death from a bullet fired from a pistol in his own hand with the intention of committing suicide. The ball entered the forehead, just above the nose. Deceased was a German, fifty-five years of age, was a member of the German Lutheran Church, and leaves a wife, but no children. He had resided in Pittsburgh about six years, and was a school teacher by profession. He had been unwell and much depressed in spirits for some weeks before his death. A brief note, in his handwriting, was found on the bed near the body. It is stated that he was tired of life's misfortunes, and desired to be out of the world.

Orphan's Fair.—The Fair of the St. Paul's Asylum which opened on the 21st of December at the City Hall, is progressing most successfully. It will continue during the present week, and on Saturday afternoon the articles remaining unsold will be disposed of by raffle. The different tables are very neatly arranged, and the articles displayed are very beautiful, and many of them very useful. The Young Ladies' Sodality, the Young Men's Sodality, the St. Paul's, St. Patrick's, and the refreshment tables are all worth a visit. There are also the indispensible post-office and air-gun. Smith's brass band is in attendance every evening, and the nicely arranged hall is a fine sight. Those beautiful horns are still the objects of animated contest. The girls of the Orphan Asylum were there on Saturday having a splendid time.

Changed Her Mind.—Jane Nichols, an old "vag.," went to the Allegheny Mayor's office, yesterday, and asked to be committed to jail for a few days. A commitment was accordingly made out, and she was placed in the tombs, there to remain until an officer would appear to conduct her to prison. In the meantime, however, she vamosed, getting out of one of the windows of the lock-up. A change came o'er the spirit of her dream, doubtless concluding not to voluntarily deprive herself of her liberty at this time.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

(CORRECTED BY ROBINSON, M'CLEAN & CO.)

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Jan. 6, 1866.

	Offered.	Asked.
U. S. 1881's	103 75	
U. S. 7-30's	98 25	99 00
U. S. 4-20's, old	104 25	
U. S. 5-20's, new	101 87½	102 37½
U. S. 10-40's	92 75	
U. S. Certificates	98 00	
Gold	141 00	
Connellsville R. R. Sixes	80 25	
Allegheny Insurance	—	25 00
Monongahela Insurance	—	42 00
Monongahela Bridge Company	—	29 00
Allegheny Valley R. R.	9 75	—
Connellsville R. R. Stock	9 75	—
Connellsville R. R. non-interest	9 50	—
Citizens National Bank	83 00	—
Exchange National Bank	84 50	—
Fourth National Bank	—	112 00
M. & M. National Bank	56 00	—
Peoples National Bank	104 50	—
Third National Bank	124 00	—
Columbia Oil	24 50	25 50
U. S. Telegraph Co.	—	100 00
Birmingham Water Works	—	25 00

Gold steady throughout the day, with an upward tendency. New York quotations did not vary more than ½ from 142¾. Pittsburgh rates 141 buying, 143 selling. Governments weaker. Five Twenty Bonds declined ¾ per cent, and at closing are quoted at 104¼. Seven Thirties are weaker, but did not decline so heavily. They are quite scarce in this market, and sell readily at a quarter above New York rates—1st and 2nd series selling at 98—3d at 98¾@98¾.

There has been but little inquiry during the week for city or county securities—the quotations remain nearly stationary from week to week. Connellsville Bonds in request at a small advance. Railroad shares dull, with rare sales. Insurance stocks do, with disposition to sell.

Bank shares, on the contrary, have been steady, with the market in favor of sellers. Allegheny stands at about $58. Exchange at $85. Merchants at $56, (ex-dividend.) Peoples National at 105. Iron City National at $79. Citizens at 83. Third National at 125. Fourth National at 112. We are without late sales of any of the others, and can only give an approximate quotation. Bank of Pittsburgh 61. Mechanics 67. Second National 115. First National 150. National Bank of Commerce 110. Tradesmans National 104.

Oils quiet—Columbia is the only stock for which we hear any inquiry. For it we have $24½ bid, 25 asked. The prominent mining stocks are largely dealt in at the Boston board, and maintain the late rise with much firmness. Last quotations about as follows: Franklin, 41; Pewabic, 38; Pittsburgh and Boston, 57; Quincey, 58; Rockland, 31; Minnesota, 18; National, 18.

The timely announcement of the existence of Fifty Dollar Counterfeit Compound Interest Notes and the regular Fifty Dollar Greenbacks, has in a great measure foiled the designs of the counterfeiters. Country merchants and storekeepers cannot be too cautious in receiving either Compound Interest Notes or Treasury Notes of this denomination. The former are dated back to suit the first issue, and the apparent accrued interest on them helps their circulation. The counterfeit of the Fifty Dollar note is an excellent one, and has puzzled some of the best judges of money in this city. In many cases parties refuse to deposit Fifty Dollar notes at the National Banks, as all spurious issues are branded "counterfeit" by the Teller as soon as the discovery is made.

—From the annual reports of the trade and commerce of Chicago, published by the papers of that city, it appears that the amount of money expended in 1865, was $6,950,000. The total valuation of property is $64,709,177, and the tax levied is $1,294,000. The wool receipts were 7,000,000 pounds; hides, 18,000,000; lake fish, 95,000 packages; coal, 346,000 tons; flour, 1,186,000 barrels, and wheat, 9,465,000 bushels. The *Tribune* says:

"In addition to the large quantity of flour received here from Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Missouri, there is a large amount manufactured in this city, which does not appear in the table of receipts. There are ten large milling establishments here, which annually grind some 250,000 barrels of flour, consuming about one and one quarter millions of bushels of wheat. The manufacture is mostly confined to raw Winter and Spring extras, all of which are in high repute in this and other cities. The flour manufactured during the Spring and Summer was of good quality, but as soon as the old crop was exhausted the millers found it a matter of great difficulty to obtain perfectly sound samples. The heavy rains during the last half of July and the first half of August had a very damaging effect on the crop of Winter wheat, and Spring wheat did not altogether escape injury. The pork-packing season last year was disastrous. The growth of the national banking system in Illinois during the past year has been very rapid. Including Chicago, there are now in working order in the State seventy-nine National Banks, with a combined capital paid in of $10,714,522 45, and a circulation of $7,494,981."

—The New York *Times*, of Saturday, referring to the recent decline in gold says:

"The decline in gold from 145 to 142½ per cent since the New Year has induced the importers to remit with some freedom, in addition to which a considerable sum of American dividends are now being collected and remitted for to England and the Continent. The price of Gold was half per cent higher than yesterday, the sales ranging 142⅝@143⅛ per cent. The bull speculation in the gold room is less confident than we have known it for several months past, and its chief reliance, at present, appears to be the creation of a fresh short interest in the market by the opposite or bear party. The supply of gold from the January dividends now being paid out at the Treasury is from $600,000 to $900,000 per day. French steamer took out a lot of gold bars, $120,000 to-day of the last California arrival, and a lot of silver bars, about $200,000, of the same arrival, has been taken for Saturday's steamers. The customs duties for the new year have opened with more activity this week, and there will probably be less bonding of foreign goods in January than last month."

—The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Saturday, reports financial matters in that city as follows:

The money market continues to work close, the applications for loans being already in excess of the means available for discounts. Bankers being unable to accommodate their customers fully, there is but little show, of course, for outside paper, and in the open market short loans were made on good securities at 15@18 per cent. Currency balances are steadily diminishing; and in order to turn the corner, importations of currency from the east will be necessary. This will be a legitimate movement, too, as the exchanges are now in favor of the west. The receipts of hogs to-day at Cincinnati and Chicago were 30,000 head, the value of which is about $800,000. This is mainly withdrawn from the banks, and goes directly into the interior to perform its functions there. When it begins to come back we shall have an easy money market, but until it does thus return the vacum must be filled from the east. And it is to be expected that hog receipts will continue large for some time. It will require such receipts to make up even the lowest crop estimates that have been published.

—The Boston *Traveller* of yesterday says:

"Financial affairs are in a comfortable condition, with a prospect of continued ease during the month, if not for a longer period. The deposits are large, and the banks are thus enabled to lend freely, but the principal accommodations are in short loans, at six per cent, and in discount of notes, with thirty and sixty days' dates, at seven and three-tenths. In the street, the best endorsed commercial paper is sold at seven and a half to eight per cent, and other good names are passed at nine and ten. Debt certificates go at about eight per cent, including discount and interest. The stock market is without much change in business or prices. There is a steady demand for United States bonds and other solid securities for investment, and more numerous transactions are effected in the prominent mining stocks."

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 5.—Wheat—Dull but firm for good sound qualities. Sale 2 cars No. 1 red at $2,00. Corn—Firmer. Sale 1 car new shelled from store at 59c. Oats—Quiet and unchanged; held at 39@40c from store. Rye—Dull and nominal. Barley—Sale 2000 bush Canada at $1,25.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Jan. 6 1866.

The general markets have been quiet and dull during the week which has just closed but this is usually the case at this season of the year, the time and attention of our business men, generally being absorbed in adjusting their accounts preparatory to entering upon new ventures. There has, however, been a fair volume of business in the aggregate, but the transactions were mostly of an unimportant character, the demand for most of the leading commodities being almost entirely of a local character. In prices there have been no remarkable changes but in sympathy with all of the leading markets both East and West, the tendency is toward lower rates.

ASHES—There is a continued fair demand, and the market is steady and prices are pretty well maintained. Sales of 15 tons common Soda Ash at 8½; 10 tons Refined do at 9½; and 6 tons Pearls at 12.

GRAIN—Wheat is in demand and with but little offering, prices are maintained; sale of 5 cars good Ohio Red at $1,99; and 1 do do at $2. Corn is moderately active but unchanged; sale of 600 bush Ear, on wharf at 68; and 378 bushels Shelled from store at 71. Barley is dull and irregular; sale of 1 car Fall at $1,05. Oats may be quoted steady at 44@45 on track, and 45@48 for small lots from store. Rye is in demand at 85 @90.

FLOUR—There is no improvement to note in the demand for Flour, and the market is quiet and unchanged. Small sales from store at $8,50 for good Spring Wheat brands of Family, and $10,25@10,50 for good to choice brands of Winter Wheat. Rye Flour is dull and entirely nominal at $6@6½ per bbl. Small sales of Buckwheat at $5@5½ per cwt.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is quiet and nominally unchanged. Small sales at 15½ for Shoulders; 19@19½ for clear Sides; and 25@26 for Sugar Cured Hams. Dried Beef is quoted at 24. Small sales of prime kettle rendered Lard at 19@20. Dressed Hogs less active and in good supply—we continue to quote at 11@12. No movement in Bulk Meats.

BUTTER—The demand appears to be falling off somewhat, and the market is dull and prices manifest a drooping tendency. Prime to choice Roll is still quoted at 35@38—sales reported at 35.

EGGS—Dull with a supply considerably in excess of the demand, and prices are very irregular; we quote nominally at 30 to 33 for fresh packed.

CHEESE—Is quiet but steady with a fair jobbing demand at 21 for Hamburg, and 22 for Goshen.

APPLES—Demand fair and market firm, and prices well sustained; sales of prime to choice at $6 to $7½ per bbl.

POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged—regular sales from store at $1,15@1,20 per bushel, and $5½ per bbl. Sale of 350 Peach Blows, on track, at $1,05.

OILS—Lard Oil is dull and a shade lower; we now quote No. 1 at $2,05@2,10; and No. 2 at $1,75.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and unchanged; sale of 10 bbls Yorkstate Apples at 16; and 10 bags Peaches—halves—at 27.

BEANS—Demand is improving and prices are looking up; sale of 25 bush choice White at $2,50 per bushel.

SORGHUM—Less active and a little dull but unchanged; sale of 10 bbls at 80.

CRANBERRIES—Dull but nominally unchanged—$14 to $16 per bbl.

HAY—Is selling at from $16 to $30 per ton, the latter figure only for prime Timothy.

PIG LEAD—Sale of 120 pigs at 12 cents per pound.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Jan. 6, 1866.

CRUDE—There is no improvement to note in the Crude market, the demand being exceedingly light, and consequently, the transactions are insignificant in the aggregate. Some of our refiners whose stocks are well nigh exhausted and who have contracts for Refined to fill, will, as a matter of course, be compelled to buy, but where there is no compulsion about the matter, there is a strong disposition manifested to hold off, and wait for an improvement in Refined or a still further decline in Crude. This is the true condition of the market at present as near as it can be stated, and until buyers approach closer together in their views and feelings, we cannot reasonably expect any great activity. The only sales reported to-day were, 50 bbls at 27, bbls returned; 60 do do at 27; and 250 at 32, bbls included.

REFINED—There is no demand whatever for bonded oil either for present or future delivery, and the market is dull and heavy, with a strong dowmward tendency. Fortunately there is but a very limited stock in first hands, the great majority of our refiners being sold close up and, in many cases, for thirty and even sixty days ahead, and, consequently there is little or none offering. As the export season is far advanced, however, there will of necessity be a considerable falling off in the demand and, generally speaking, a lower range of prices may be anticipated. Free Oil, also, is dull and neglected, the demand being restricted almost entirely to supplying the jobbing trade. Prime city brands may be quoted at 77@78; and straw color at 73@75.

NAPTHA AND RESIDUUM—There is no demand whatever for Naptha, though prices are nominally unchanged. Residuum is dull and neglected, though we have heard of no sales below $5 per bbl. Gasseoline is still quoted at 22.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CHICAGO, January 6, 1866.

PROVISIONS—The continued heavy receipts of Hogs and further unfavorable advices from New York caused a further decline in Provisions to-day. Mess Pork was dull and about 25@50 per barrel lower, with sales of city-packed for present delivery at $24,87½, and of country-packed at $24. For delivery last half of January, sellers' option, something less than one thousand barrels sold at $24@25. Sweet Pickled Hams fully cured were inquired for, and sold for 17c, but fresh lots only commanded 14c. In English Meats nothing of consequence was done. There was considerable activity in Green Meats, with sales of Hams at 14¾@15c and of Shoulders at 8@8½c. Lard was dull, and ¼@½c lower; steam rendered sold at 16c, and kettle rendered at 16½c.

HOGS—The Market for Dressed Hogs was somewhat unsettled, with sales as low as $9,50 @9,75. The outside price was $10,12½ for heavy lots, and at the close prices were rather firm at $9,75@10 for lots dividing on 200 pounds.

LIVE HOGS—The receipts of live hogs this morning, numbered 7,500 head, besides which there were about 1,500 head in the yards, unsold previously, thus making the total supply, 22,500 head. The market ruled dull and heavy, and prices ruled a shade lower, ranging from $8 to $9 per cwt. gross—mostly at $8,40@8,60.

FLOUR—Flour was dull and for the better grades prices were nominally 5@10c ℔ barrel lower. Good Spring Extras sold at $7 25@7,40, and Superfine brands at $5@5,50.

GRAIN—There was a moderate speculative demand for No. 1 Spring Wheat, but owing to the scarcity of money and depressing advices from New York a further concession of 1c per bushel was submitted to on the part of sellers. About 136,000 bushels changed hands at from $1.22½@1.24—closing quiet at the inside figure. No. 2 Spring sold to a limited extent at from 86@92c. Corn was quiet and was without important change. No. 1 sold at 45@46c; No. 2 at 38c, and Rejected at 34@34½c. The demand for Oats was light, and we notice a decline of ½c, with sales of No. 1 at 24@24½c, and of No. 2 at 20½c. There was a limited inquiry for Rye, but prices declined 3@4c, and No. 1 sold at 45@50c. Barley neglected and nominal.

HIGHWINES—Highwines were firmly held but quiet at $2.18.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was firm, and for prime samples $3.35@3.50 was paid. Flax seed was quiet at $2.75 for good lots, and Clover Seed sold to the extent of 14 bags at $7.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI, January 6th, 1866.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet with small sales of mess Pork at $28. Bacon quiet; sales of shoulders at 15c; clear sides, 20c; packed sugar cured hams 25c. Bulk meats inactive; no sales; green shoulders sold at 9½c; sides, 12½c; hams, 16c, closing dull; Lard active; sales of 660 tierces at 17⅜@17½c; keg is held at 19½c.

HOGS—Dull and lower; sales this morning at $11,50, but declined, and closed quiet at $11@11,25 net for country dressed. Sales, 1,050. Receipts, 8,500.

PETROLEUM STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to Western Press.

NEW YORK, January 6, 1866.

Petroleum Stocks are quiet to-day, with sales at the following rates: Palmer, 3,90; Heydrick, 55; Shade River, 2,85; Bennehoff Run, 18,25; Buchanan Farm, 71; Bradley, 53; Brevoort, 8,50; Empire City, 35; Excelsior, 97; Fee Simple, 22; First National, 41; Ham. McClintock, 5,40; Oceanic, 55; Northern Light, 3,75; Oil Creek, 2,05; Pithole Creek, 12,50; Rynd Farm, 70; United States, 23,75; Webster, 1,25.

NEW YORK PETROLEUM MARKET.

Special Dispatch to Western Press.

NEW YORK, January 6, 1866.

The Petroleum Market is dull; sales of 2,500 bbls. Refined in Bond, at 59½@60 cents. There is considerable Oil leaving for European ports, but the export demand is very moderate. The German and Continental ports are fairly supplied, but at Liverpool the stock is rather light. The vessels now on berth are mostly up for England, and there is some little going forward to Spain.

New York Iron Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Pig is held pretty firmly, but the market, as usual at this season, is inactive. We notice 150 tons Glengarnock, ex ship, at $50@51; small lots Gartsoerrie, $52; 100 tons Summerlee, and 100 do. Eglington on private terms; 100 do. No. 1 American, $51; and 200 do. Wrought Scrap, to arrive, $55, cash. Of Of Rails, we notice 1,000 tons English at $57, gold; American may be quoted $85@90, currency at works. American Refined Bar sells in lots from manufacturers hands at $115, cash. From store there is a fair business for the season of the year, and dealers have a fair stock on hand mostly of their own importation.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Railway speculation dull this morning, and lower prices were made on some shares. After the regular session the market rallied, and there was more doing. One lot of 7,500 shares of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad was thrown upon the market this morning, causing some agitation among the bulls. At the second board the market was heavy, and the lowest prices of the day were made. The decline brought out a large amount of stocks held on small margins by weak shareholders. After call the market was better and quite steady at the last board. The following were the closing prices at 4:30 P. M.: New York Central 95¼; Erie 95⅝; Hudson River 1.07⅝; Reading 1.05¼; Michigan Southern 72¼; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 85⅝.

European advices caused a little more steadiness on Government gold bonds, and an advance of one-eighth on bonds of 1862. There were few, if any, orders executed, owing to the recent rise in bonds here, and fall in gold. Seven-Thirty notes were dull and drooping. State bonds inactive, but held very firmly. Money market a trifle less easy than yesterday, but borrowers find no difficulty at the former rates. Gold very weak, in consequence of the Moravian's news. The price fell this afternoon to 141½, but rose to 141¾, at which it closed.

The *Commercial* says: The intelligence brought by the steamer Moravian has comparatively little effect upon the quotations in this market. The decline in Gold during the current week has made a difference in the value of Five Twenties equal to an advance of 1½c, so there is now little difference between their value at London and New York. The price of the Gold Interest Bonds is depressed by the persistent expectation that a new conversion loan will be shortly put upon the market, the semi-official assurances to the contrary notwithstanding. The apprehension of such a policy has, in some quarters, had a depressing effect upon Five Twenty Bonds. Gold Interest bonds generally retained yesterday's quotations except Five Twenties of '62, which rose ½c, and Sixes of 1881, which were ½c lower. Seven Thirties are quiet, at the closing prices. Gold continues depressed. There is considerable enquiry this morning for Gold to fill short contracts, but the premium does not show any consequent advance, a fact which shows the inherent weakness of the market. The payments of gold interest at the Sub-Treasury average about eight eight hundred thousand dollars a day. The amount paid during the last four days is $3,151,945.01. The shipment of specie to-day was $529,724 per the Saxonia, and $322,303 per the City of Washington. The total shipment for the week was $552,027.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Dry Goods market generally dull. There is some little movement in domestic cotton fabrics, but the present high rates have a tendency to check the demand. Importers have arrivals of spring dress goods, but samples have not been exhibited. There is some inquiry for linen fabrics for spring trade. In domestic cottons there are some styles of spring prints, held at an advance of 1@1c ℔ yard. Brown goods quiet and firm. Bleached goods 1@2c higher on medium qualities; New York Mills and Wamsutta are sold ahead of production at value. Woolens extremely dull, except a moderate demand for new styles of fancy cassimeres.

The following are quotations from the Dry Goods Exchange: Brown Sheetings—Standards, 34; Medford, 32½; Superior I X L, 30; Shetucket A, 24. Bleached Shirtings—N. Y. Mills, 52½; Wamsutta, 50; Lonsdale, 44; Masonville, 5; Canoe, 22. Prints—Merrimac W, 28; Pacific, 26½; Americans, 26; Garner, 27. Delaines—Pacifics, 29; Manchester, 29. Silesias—Indian Orchard, 35; Victory, 22½; Portland, 20. Brown Drills—Standard, 34; Globe, 31. Corset Jeans—Pepperell, 39; Indian Orchard, 32½. Ticks—Hamilton, 55; Blackstone River, 40. Stripes—Whittenton BB, 35; Pittsfield, 22½. Denims—York, 55; Thorndyke, 40. Hoop Shirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 20 to 40 hoops, $1,50 to $1,05; Empress Trail, $1,25; Meyers' I X L; 1¼ inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 55 to 75c; 3 inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 70c to $1,10.

The following dispatches were received at at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day:

PHILADELPHIA.—Trade improving; cotton goods firm; woolens steady.

CHICAGO.—Fair demand for goods; prices well maintained.

BOSTON.—Trade quiet; weather cold; some movement in flannels.

ST. LOUIS.—Business dull; weather moderating.

BALTIMORE.—Marke unchanged since yesterday.

PROVIDENCE.—No change to notice in prices since yesterday.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—COTTON—Steady at 52@53 for Middling.

FLOUR—Dull, and common grades 5@10c lower, at $8,10@8,40 for Extra State; $8,10@8,60 for common to medium Extra State; and $9,00@10,25 for Trade Brands, the market closing dull and heavy for common grades.

WHISKY—Dull; Western in lots, $2,25@2,28.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, and Spring ½c lower; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1,85@1,89. Rye quiet. Barley rather more active. Corn dull and heavy, and 1c lower, at 88@91 for unsound, and 92@96 for sound mixed Western—the latter price an extreme. Oats dull at 46@53 for unsound Western; 61@62 for sound do.

PETROLEUM—Dull; Crude, 37½@38, and 1,560 bbls Refined, in bond at 59@60c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower, at $28@28,50 for New Mess, closing at $28 regular; $27,25@27,75 for 1864-5, and closing at $27,25 regular; $22@22,50 for Prime, and $21,50@22,50 for Prime Mess; also 6,700 bbls New Mess for February, March, April and May, seller's option, $27,50@28,25. Beef steady at $17@20 for new plain Mess; $11@14 old do; $22@24 for new extra mess, and $14@17 old do. Beef hams quiet; Western, $34,25@34,50. Cut meats quiet at 11@13c for shoulders, and 13½@16c for hams. Bacon dull. Dressed hogs lower, at $11½@11½ for Western. Lard rather active at 16@18¼c; sales at 2,300 bbls for February, March and April, seller's option, at 17¼@17¾.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, January 8.—Money steady at 6 per cent. Sterling Exchange dull at 109. Gold unsettled and lower, opening at 142¾ and closing at 141¾. Total export of specie to-day, $460,000. Government Stocks without decided change.

Review of New York Grocery Market.

(From the Commercial List, Jan. 6.)

Coffee—Brazil continues depressed, and we raduce our quotations half a cent per pound, the market remaining inactive at the reduction. The sales are 4200 bags Rio, per John Boulton, at 13¾c, ex-ship, gold, in bond; 257 do by the same vessel, 1800 do per Eleanor, 3979 do per Sphynx, on private terms; and 4300 do in Baltimore, per Lapwing, 15¾c, gold, in bond. In other descriptions there is no particular change to note; 649 bags St. Domingo sold for export at 12½c gold, in bond; 100 Java, 38 gold; and 175 Jamaica, on terms we did not learn.

Sugar—Since the opening of the new year, the demand for raw has considerably increased, and with the greater volume of business, prices havo gradually hardened, until now an advance of fully one-eighth of a cent can be quoted on refining and grocery grades, closing strong at the improvement, a still further advance being demanded. Refined, too, is in better request, and a little higher; we now quote Hard 18¼ cents, Soft White 16¼@17¼, and Yellow, which is scarce, 15⅞@16¼, cash. Messrs. Stuart's revised quotations are 19 cents for Loaf, 18¼ for West Crushed, 18 for Granulated, 17¾ for Ground, 17½ for White A, and 16¼ for Yellow C.

Molasses—There has been rather more inquiry for home use since our last, and the market may be called steady at previous rates. The sales are 238 hhds Porto Rico at 55@85 cts; 10 Demerara, 75; 185 Barbadoes, 53@55; 40 Clayed Cuba, 38; 10 Cuba Muscovado, 55, 4 mos; and 325 bbls New Orleans, $1,05@1,25, cash.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R., Jan. 6.—59 hides, W A Clark; 50 bbls highwines, M McCullough; 9 bbls oil, J H Parker; 7 barrels dross, 5 do alcohol, B L Fahnestock & co; 5 bbls spirits, S H Watson; 2 cars wheat, J S Liggett & co; 1 car hay, 1 car wheat, H Rea jr; 2 cars corn, Culp & Shepard; 1 car oats, D Wallace; 250 pigs lead, E D Dithridge; 250 do do, McKee & Bro; 100 bbls flour, Jas Gardiner; 1 car wheat, Keil & Ritchart; 1 car lumber, Supy & Seiber; 50 bbls oil, White, Bro & co; 1 car metal, Jas Wood & Son; 2 cars potatoes, H Leach; 22 bxs cheese, R Dalzell & co; 31 do do, Petter, Aiken & Shepard; 32 do do, H Riddle; 14 bbls rye flour, C B Leech; 100 bbls flour, R & A C Duncan; 200 sks barley, J Gangwich; 1 car lumber, Hemphill & co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD Jan. 6—1 car lumber, J & A Hays; 1 car metal Nimick & co; 91 carboys, Jas Irwin; 4 cars potatoes, Potter, Aiken & Shepard; 75 bbls copper, Park, McCurdy & co; 4 cars wheat, Hitchcock, McCreery & co; 2 cars trees, J Dickson; 35 sks rags, Markle & co; 4 dressed hogs, McCullough, Smith & co; 38 sacks cloverseed, Kirkpatrick & Bro; 1 pkg tea, Arbuckle & co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, January 6.—1 car lumber, Jas McBriar; 10 water pipes, J Myers; 6 dressed hogs, J Herbert; 64 sks oats, E C Magin; 15 bxs cheese, Shulz, Son & co; 34 sks flaxseed, Ewer & Hamilton; 1 car wheat, Taylor & McKinney; 84 sks flaxseed, M B Suydam; 237 bgs barley, Geo Ober; 8 pkgs butter, Willey & Weaver; 6 do do, W A Martin.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. Jan. 6.—200 bbls flour, Jas Gardiner; 5 bbls glue, Nat Ref Co; 3 pkgs scrap iron, Lewis, Bally & Dalzell; 3 bbls beans, F Van Gorder; 101 sks barley, R T Johnston; 107 do do, E C Keys.

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INSURANCE AGENTS.

J. GARDINER COFFIN, Agent of the Franklin, Philadelphia and Baltimore Insurance Companies, North-east corner WOOD and Third streets.

W. P. JONES, Agent for the North America, State of Pennsylvania, and Hartford Insurance Companies, 87 WATER STREET.

SAMUEL REA, Secretary of the Citizens' Insurance Company, corner MARKET and WATER STREETS.

RIVER NEWS.

RIVER, WEATHER ETC.

The river continues to decline, with three feet water in the channel by the pier marks of the Monongahela bridge at dark last night. Ice is now the ruling element. The cold weather has choked up the Allegheny in several places, although it continues to run out heavy ice at the confluence, impeding steamboat navigation, or we might as well say, suspending it entirely. Yesterday was as cold a day as we have experienced this winter, and although the sun shone brightly there were no signs o thawing. Business at the landing is very dull.

We have no addition or subtraction to make to reform our port list. It remains *in statu quo* with the exception of the Parkersburg packet Bayard, which is in. The Julia No. 2 did not leave Saturday as per announcement, the ice we presume acting as a preventative.

There is a large ice gorge at the point, on top of which, as though monarch of all it surveyed sits perched a coal barge. When warm weather shall hav unbound the ice fetters which now hold it securely, that barge, we opine, will be among the things that were.

The America, Capt. Golding, still awaits the movements of shippers, and will remain until she has a full load.

The steamer Eleanora Carrol was burned at Louisville on Friday last, just as she was about to start for New Orleans with a heavy cargo. A soldier was fatally injured by a spar falling upon him. The Carrol was commanded by Capt. Oglesby.

A Cincinnati dispatch from Memphis says the steamer Goldena was sunk Sunday, the 31st ult., but does not say where.

Oscar Warder, of Cincinnati, has invented a new signal light. Instead of coloring the lenses, they are filled with a colored liquid. They are said to be very brilliant, but how would they answer with the mercury at zero?

The J. P. Webb, reported to have been blown to pieces in the Cumberland river, a few days since, was not blown up muchly. If she was, she is now making trips as usual, which does not look much like being blown up.

The tow boat Whale will be here to-day if the ice will let her come.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of Friday, contains the following in regard to the river.

The river is falling. In regard to the ice, it is for all practicable purposes as strong and safe a thoroughfare as the wharf itself. Enough pure ice is being taken out to supply the city at a cheap rate through the summer. Hundreds of wagons go along on the surface rapidly and confidently.

We paid Mr. Jas. Spencer's wharf-boat a visit and found matters all right there, accommodations comfortable, fare excellent. James showed us around, and pointed out a chasm in the ice, extending from the bow of his craft clear across the river. This chasm is thirty inches wide, and is the result of two or three starts the ice has made during yesterday and Wednesday. We can assure our readers of the thrilling fact, that the ice in our harbor is divided into two distinct sections, and it is supposed by Mr. Spencer and others, that the lower sections at least, will break up and go, and make kindling wood of boats, long before a break is generally expected. The ice is streaked very extensively in a lateral direction with seams and cracks.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA, PARKERSBURG, and all intermediate ports. The swift sidewheel

Passenger Steamer, Bayard,

GEORGE D. MOORE, MASTER,

Leaves Pittsburgh for Parkersburgh every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

Leaves Wheeling for Parkersburgh every Monday and Thursday, at 9 o'clock, p. m.

RETURNING.

Leaves Parkersburgh for Pittsburgh every Tuesday and Friday, at 2 p. m.

Leaves Marietta for Pittsburgh every Tuesday and Friday, at 2 p. m.

Leaves Wheeling for Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 a. m.

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REGULAR PACKET FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.—The fine steamer EMMA GRAHAM, Capt. C. R. STULL, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY at 4 p. m. Returning, leaves Zanesville every FRIDAY at 7 a m. J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

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Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

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U. S. Government Depository,

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CAPITAL PAID IN $300,000.

WITH PRIVILEGE TO INCREASE TO 500,000.

Having extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we offer unusual facilities to those doing business with us.

7 3-10 Notes,

And all other Government securities, furnished in sums to suit purchasers. Deposits received and interest allowed by special agreement.

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CHARTERED IN 1855.

Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, also on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received of all sums of not less than One Dollar, and a dividend of the profits declared twice a year, in June and December. Interest has been declared semi-annually in June and December since the Bank was organized, at the rate of six per cent. a year.

Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from the first days of June and December, compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call, or even to present his pass book. At this rate money will double in less than twelve years.

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THE PEOPLES' NATIONAL BANK,

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Collections made on all accessible points on the most favorable terms. Special Agents for JAY COOKE for the sale of the

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ap29:1yd J. C. McPHERSON, Teller.

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Of Pittsburgh.

Chartered by State of Penn'a. - - 1836.

Organized under National Law, - - 1865.

Capital, - - - - - - - - $1,000,000.

This Bank has been designated a

Depository

OF

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY,

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Sale of the 7-30 Loan.

Every facility will be offered to investors or parties purchasing for re-sale.

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(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.,)

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M'CUNE & ASJER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE, corner of Penn, Wood and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh. ap9:ly

POTTER, AIKEN & SHEPARD, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Flour, Grain, Produce, Potatoes and Provisions, No. 361 LIBERTY STREET, opposite Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.

CHARLES C. HALSEY, Produce and Commission Merchant, Warehouse No. 292 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., Wholesale dealer in Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, Pork, Bacon, Beans, Tallow, Feathers, Dairy, Potatoes, Hominy, Dried Fruits, Green Fruits, Onions, Flour, Grain, Feed, Oil Meal, Timothy Seeds, Flax Seeds, Game and Poultry. Particular attention given to Produce Consignments. au8

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JOHN B. CANFIELD, Commission and Forwarding Merchant and wholesale dealer in Western Reserve Cheese, Butter, Lard, Pork, Bacon, Seeds, Dried Fruit, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Linseed and Lard Oils, Dried Fruit, and Produce generally, Nos. 112 and 114 Second street, Pittsburgh.

KIRKPATRICK, BRO. & CO., (Successors to Joseph Kirkpatrick & Bro.,) Wholesale dealers in Groceries, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Nails, Glass and Pittsburgh Manufactures generally, Nos. 191 and 193 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. jy28

GRAFF & REITER, PRODUCE, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and purchasing agents for all Pittsburgh Manufactures. Warehouse, No. 225 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES DALZELL & SON, Manufacturers of Lard Oil, and Commission Merchants for the purchase and sale of Crude and Refined Petroleum, Nos. 21 and 23 Water street, Pittsburgh. Advances made on consignments.

SCHOMAKER & LANG, Wholesale dealers in Groceries, Flour, Grain, Produce, Provisions, Fish, Salt, Cheese, Oil, &c., Nos. 172 and 174 Wood street, near Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HEAD & METZGAR, Grocers and Commission Merchants, and dealers in all kinds of Country Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 249 Liberty street, opposite head of Wood street, Pittsburgh.

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FETZER & ARMSTRONG, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, for the sale of Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Dried Fruits, and Produce generally, corner of First and Market streets, Pittsburgh. fe23:ly

D. WALLACE, Commission Merchant, and Wholesale Dealer in Flour and Grain, No. 353 Liberty street, opposite Pennsylvania R. R. Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa. Storage Warehouse, corner Wayne and Penn streets. no17:ly

H. RIDDLE, No. 183 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa., Commission Merchant, and Wholesale Dealer in Country Produce, Groceries and Pittsburgh Manufactures. Cash advanced on consignments, and paid for Produce generally. au21

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I progressed gradually into the last stage of Pulmonary Consumption. All hopes of my recovery being dissipated, I was advised by my physician, Dr. Parrish, to remove into the country. Morrestown, N. J., about nine miles distant, being my native place, I was removed thither [illegible]

[illegible]

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May be taken with entire safety by all ages and conditions [illegible]

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